VOL. XXXII.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

Snow in Winter a Blessing. Some people say they dread the approach of winter because of the dreary snow-storms and the expel the ticks, when the sheep eats it? difficulty of getting about while snow remains. It is true that when it has accumulated, after reticks." peated storms, it is rather difficult to go where How about using tobacco smoke? you wish, either on foot or with a team, without cerned, is postponed until snow comes. To the death," poor man's railroad, and the amount of work purpose? then performed, is a demonstration of its great the air, and thus being lost. Second, by pre- cause of his death." venting the north winds, which always prevail at What breed do you keep? would be if the ground had been bare. And this lence. I have christened him 'Side-walk.'" is true. The north winds in winter, coming from Then you do not breed exclusively for wool? the polar ices, and passing along over our lands

ruary last was comparatively a warm month.— then be in demand, and such a grade I am at-The snow was of very little depth, and many tempting to produce. It is a well known fact fields were quite bare. March came on cold, and that the Merinos are the very poorest of mutton in the spring we heard an almost universal com-plaint that the grass, both in pasture and mead-of a strong, disagreeable taste, which unfits it for ow, had been badly and extensively winter-killed, the table and the market. and for a time it was confidently predicted that To what do you attribute the poor quality of we should have a very light crop of hay. Trees and shrubs are also very much protected by snow lying about their roots. It is often obculiarly a wool producing breed, and almost the

served that in very severe winters many of our whole energies of the system are employed for indigenous shrubs are killed above the snow line, that purpose. The food which is assimilated goes but are alive below it. The high blackberries of to produce wool and the yolk which gives the our waste lands, the black raspberry or thimble berries, and many others often exhibit this consaying is, 'you cannot have your bread and eat it dition of things in the spring. In this the protection,' so we cannot have a large wool producing tive power of the snow is clearly demonstrated. breed which will at the same time make good It used to be thought that snow contained a mutton. What we want is a judicious mixture,

larger amount of nitrogen than rain water, and a cross of the two, which shall give us a grade that the waters obtained by its thawing and run- that shall include the desirable qualities. It is ning over the surface of the earth was in some well known that we are not a mutton eating peodegree a fertilizer. Hence, the frequent damp ple, and the principal reason I consider is that snows that fall in the spring have been called the there is such a strong infusion of the Merino "poor man's manure"—they being considered as blood among our flocks that the mutton is disaacting as fertilizers spread equally on the poor as greeable to the taste. How much better it would on the rich, and adding essentially to fertility the be for us, if, like the English people, we ate more

be written down as a blessing instead of a curs- which is fit to eat, and this cannot be, so long as ing, at least in northern regions, which are bound the Merino is made the pet breed, and the proto have cold weather sufficient to keep the ground duction of wool is the grand object to be attained, in a frozen state three months in the year. as at present."

The Homestead Lands.

the Homestead Act, which went into effect the Chinese sheep :

quired by law, that their wives or representatives shall have the right to take the requisite steps with a view to obtain Homestead claims in behalf of their principal, who may be in the naval or land service of the United States, and he further recommends that the act be so amended that par- Another correspondent of the same journal, ties entering lands shall pay the full commissions who thinks he got "slightly bit" in purchasing where the entry is made.

would be both interesting and valuable to our

Asaph Works, of the Farmers' Hotel, in this city, killed three pigs of the following ages and weight. One fourteen months old, weighing 313 pounds; one two years old, weighing 456 pounds, pounds; one two years old, weighing 456 pounds, and one eighteen months old, weighing 606 cutting scions which are intended for use the pounds.

Simon Lombard of East Wilton, killed a pig six ular should be cut at this season, as the cold of months and twenty-eight days old which weighed winter injures them, and prevents them making 335, and N. Haley of same town killed a seven a vigorous growth after being set, but if cut now

and C. Baker, of Bingham, killed one same age, still, damp moss, and kept till wanted for use; or weighing 610 pounds.

Thos. Nye, of Skowhegan, killed one seven should always be carefully attended to, and that months old, weighing 328 pounds, and Alvin is to label them correctly at the time they are

"I see in a late number of the Farmer you speak of the use of sulphur for destroying ticks

Yes, have you had any experience in its use? "It is my principal remedy, but I consider tobacco smoke the most effectual. Snuff will answer a good purpose, but is costly, and trouble-

How do you suppose the sulphur operates to

"It is incorporated in the system, and is exuded In our northern latitudes, a continuance of cold through the pores of the skin, same as perspiraweather without snow would be highly disastrous. tion, and thus makes a disagreeable home for the

"Blow it thoroughly through the wool with a first expending a good deal of labor in "breaking smoke-pipe, particularly on those parts of the Yet, after all, there are more facilities body where they gather in the largest numbers, for getting about, by breaking tracks and with and I much prefer a pretty cold winter day for heavier loads than if the ground is bare. It is the operation, as the ticks, as they are driven invariably the case among us, that a vast deal of from the body of the sheep by the smoke, will labor, where teaming or hauling loads are con-

common people, in this sense snow becomes the What do you think of kerosene oil for this

"I have never used it, and would not recomuse and blessing in this respect. But the greatest mend its use. I have seen some of its effects. I use and benefit of snows to us in the north, is as purchased a pair of Oxfordshire Downs, from the a covering and a protection to the earth. It acts flock on Sears' Island, last year. They were fine as a blanket to the grass roots and other roots of animals, but during the winter the buck faltered, plants and trees, keeping what heat of the earth there is, in its place. This it does in two ways: learned that he had been treated with kerosene First, by preventing the heat from radiating into oil to expel the ticks, and this was probably the

this season, from receiving the warmth of the Principally the Cotswold. I have a buck earth as it rises and conveying it away. We lamb which I paid \$50 for in Connecticut last often hear the remark that the wind, when the summer. He is a full blood Cotswold, of fine snow is on the ground, is much colder than it proportions, and gives promise of superior excel-

"No: I think some of our sheep-growers are a when bare, take up the heat and become warmer little too much excited in regard to the Merinos and warmer the further they go until they become fully warmed. But, if the snow covers the without regard to the carcass or quality of the ground, they cannot deprive the earth of any of mutton. I have no doubt but wool will 'pay' for its warmth, they therefore remain cold, and the some time yet, but I cannot think it good policy earth keeps what little heat it has, undiminished. to breed for nothing but wool, nor that it will be The benefit of snow upon our grass lands in win- so well for the breeders and the country at large, ter, and the damage of being deprived of it was when the reaction does come. A breed uniting well demonstrated last winter and spring. Feb- the wool and the mutton producing qualities will

the Merino mutton?

mutton and less pork, but such will not be the From these considerations and facts, snow may case until we have mutton, and a plenty of it

In his late report, the Secretary of the Interior Geo. Haskell, of Ipswich, Mass., writes as folgives the following result of transactions, under lows to the Country Gentleman in regard to the

1st of last January.

For the first six months, 1,040,988 acres were taken up, and for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 415,526 acres were located, making an aggregate of over one million four hundred and fifty thousand acres in the space of nine months.

The Scentery recommends that no presenting the forms of them to his farm in this town a select flock of these sheep. Some of that race were kept upon that farm until two years ago this fall, when the last of them were sold to the butcher for \$2.50 the last of them were sold to the butcher for \$2.50 per head. These sheep spread to other farms, and have been universally found both undesirable and unprofitable. All that can be said in their favor is, they are large, docile, and very prolific. But when obtained of good size and in great numbers, that settlers upon unoffered lands shall be required to prove and pay up within two years from the date of settlement.

He also recommends as there are many persons. He also recommends, as there are many persons in the United States service who are unable to make action in person at the land office, as re-

them at a high price, says :

The Pork Record.

We continue our record of big porkers, and would suggest to our friends who send in their "items," that a brief description of their method of feeding, &c., practiced to raise such specimens, pounds of wool worth 40 cents in the New York market twice each year, cut two and three quar-

ter pounds without washing, in June last, and has not that on him at this time." Cutting Scions.

coming spring. Plum and pear grafts in particmonths old weighing 365 pounds.

T. Boothby, of Embden, butchered a hog seventeen and a half months old, weight 609 pounds, curely kept by packing in sand, earth, or better a more simple method, and perhaps as good as J. S. McIntire, of Solon, slaughtered a pig any, is to tie them in bundles and place them about eight months old, which weighed 341 butt ends down, on the damp earth in the bottom of the cellar. There is one particular which Weston of same town, killed a hog seventeen cut, as this will prevent mistakes and much vex-months old which weighed 535 pounds.

as follows of the crops in Aroostook County this

was very good, and the haying season was so dry and favorable that the crop was secured in unusually good order. Potatoes are excellent, both as to quality and quantity. The dry rot, which affected potatoes last year to the extent of about one-tenth of the crop, is this year unknown.

The turnip crop, which is here quite an important one, I judge to be considerably less than usual, on account of dry weather the first part of vet I see a good hav and clover stack. Tell us usual, on account of dry weather the first part of the season. This first prevented the seed from germinating well, and afterward from getting a These remarks are so often made to my bailiff

000 are for the salaries of the commissioner, botanist, entomologist, chemist, translator, &c.; In winter sheep folded upon it, eating cappage mangel, cake, malt combs, bran, &.

I have now 100 lambs in fold eating gree the library; \$5,000 for the laboratory; \$30,000 bushels of cotten cake, one bushel of oats, one bushel of bran.

LINIMENT FOR SWELLINGS. A writer in the chaff, cotton cake, malt combs and bran. Country Gentleman says an excellent liniment for swellings on man or beast can be made by mixing food and to cut up and pulp every kind of green

"Half an ounce of spirits of hartshorn, one gill spirits of turpentine, half a pint sweet oil, one pint alcohol, and two ounces of gum camphor—the camphor to be dissolved in the alcohol. Apply once a day and rub briskly."

mal tread down or spoil food that is long enough to cut into chaff.

I expend every year in food for my animals, either purchased of others or of myself, at least £500 on 170 acres. This consumed by my animals leaves manure enough to compensate for

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Letter from Illinois.

while oats never did so well—seventy to eighty bushels per acre was not an uncommon yield, and contains the elements of lean, bone, and fat in

for instance, this town and the town adjoining on the west, put in corn the present year, 10,000 acres, the deficiency on which will be at least 200,000 bushels. While on account of our geographical position, the difference in other portions and slate, but these are all useless without wagraphical position, the difference in other portions of the county, and the greater part of the State, will be much more. I notice some of the eastern papers secout at the idea of a short crop, and a late "Commercial Bulletin" asserts that the high price of corn is not caused by an actual deficiency, but by speculation and by farmers holding back, or hoarding their grain, as he expresses it, for high prices. Farmers have never "thrown their high prices. Farmers have never "thrown their prain upon the market" more freely than this to bean, wheat, and oat straw, as important grain upon the market" more freely than this to bean, wheat, and oat straw, as important season; grain having brought good prices, and they were generally disposed to "realize" rather than run the risk of a decline. The West was of my straw as food, aided by important foods, one year ago. A sight of the empty cribs, which, corn. on almost every farm, "stand grinning horribly with a ghastly smile," would convince the most incredulous of Boston editors, that for a season, the raw material for his hasty pudding will only be obtained by paying war prices. I will make no apology for dwelling so long on the subject of corn, as it is a matter that interests the Maine and New England farmers as well as those of the West, and "the rest of mankind."
We have had a fine season for out-door labor

Winnebago County, Ill., Dec. 15, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer. Ticks on Sheep.

I was glad to see the article in the last Farmer from sheep, as they do a vast amount of harm to the flocks. Any one who can give a cheap and efficient mode of prevention and cure, would confer a real boon upon the wool growers. I find sulphur given in salt useful. Snuff is pretty sure, but it is a tedious and expensive job to kill or drive the ticks away when they get fairly intrenched in a thick fleece. Has any one tried Kerosene oil? Will it injure sheep or lambs by down to gross. A grass field of 17 acres was laid. Kerosene oil? Will it injure sheep or lambs by pouring it along their backs? Can sulphur be sprinkled through the fleece so as to expel the ticks?

S. N. T.

I have used it upon oid sward and with each actual of the down to grass. A grass field of 17 acres was laid down to grass in 1854 and 1855, with no other manure than 500 lbs. of bone and 250 lbs. of guano, to the acre. It has been mown every year

For the Maine Farmer. Receipt for Making Bread.

very thin batter, and a little salt. Let it stand in as warm a place as possible without scalding. This should, when well risen, constitute about one-half the mixing for the bread—the remainder being equal parts of milk—and boiling water. After the bread is well kneaded, put in the pans and keep it warm till sufficiently risen; then bake in a moderate oven.

Mrs. H. G. Lovejov.

Albany, Dec. 18, 1863.

I can well understand why crude bone should not act advantageously, as top-dressing. Applied in that state, in a thin body, to the surface of the ground, it was in no condition to rot, and without that it cannot act as manure. Agriculturists seem to have overlooked the obvious truth that organic substances must be disorganized by natural processes before their elements can enter into new combinations. There is no exception to this law. Bone, fresh meat, blood, recently void-

good start.

Wheat is almost a failure this season, on account of the weevil and blight. It is true that many pieces yield from 12 to 15 bushles per acre, that it propose giving the explanation, hoping it may prove useful. My first object is always to have a very full crop, by deep cultivative.

many pieces yield from 12 to 15 business permany profits permany permany permany profits permany p We see it stated by an exchange that the Commissioner of Agriculture asks for an appropriation of \$155,700 for carrying on operations in his Department the coming year. Of this amount \$41,In winter sheep folded upon it, eating cabbage,

\$23,000 is for the collection of agricultural sta-tistics in twenty-three loyal States; \$5,000 for

for the purchase of cereal, vegetable, and flower In this mixture there is the proper material for seeds, \$32,000 to pay for putting them up in bags; \$10,800 for the propagating garden, including \$2,000 for the purchase of trees, cuttings, vines, and bulbs; \$5,000 for the experimental garden.

In this mixture there is the proper material for building the animal frame; they manure the ground heavily; there is no loss by scouring, and they grow rapidly. When water or hoar frost stands on the rape it is brushed off with a long pole before the lambs go on it. Our calves feeding out of doors on old Italian ray-grass, clover, and hower the proper material for the proper material We much doubt the expediency of appropriat- or pasture, receive at night rape or cotton cake, ing \$62,000 for seeds, unless the method of distribution is to be different from what has been employed, and they are of more value than any heretofore sent out.

or pasture, receive at hight rape of cotton cake, bran, malt combs, hay and straw chaff. In the summer the bullocks, all under cover, get tares, or Italian ray-grass cut by the chaff-cutter, cotton cake, bran and malt combs; or in September, October, and November, turnips or mangel (with

swellings on man or beast can be made by mixing the following:

food and to cut up and pulp every kind of group, root crop or grass, and never to let any animal tread down or spoil food that is long enough

mals leaves manure enough to compensate for the wheat and barley sold off the farm, thus preserving and increasing the fertility of my soil and the bulk of my crops. There is nothing that pays better in the manure than cotton rape cake, beans, malt combs, bran, or clover hay. It should never be forgotten that fattening

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having a spare moment the food given to them, and that the bulk of the load given to then, and that the bulk of the day, I will send you a few notes on matters and things in Illinois. We had a fair crop of wheat. We hear of some fields going as low as six bushels per acre, while others range to thirty and above. The crop will average through the country probably from twelve to fourteen bush-

the average yield for the county will reach fifty greater proportion than any other food. Malt

the average yield for the county will reach fifty at least, which, at present prices, sixty to sixty-five cents, makes it a very comfortable as well as profitable crop to raise.

To write of the August and September frosts and its effects on buckwheat and corn, I fear would be but a "twice told tale." Of the former not a bushel was raised, and the raw material for our morning repast is now being brought from New York, and perhaps from Maine, while of the latter not more than one-fourth an average crop.

New York, and perhaps from Maine, while of the latter not more than one-fourth an average crop will be realized, and much of it a poor quality at that.

I think the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, respecting the deficiency of the corn crop in the West, will prove to be much too low. For instance, this town and the town adjoining and meat making, in the Royal Agricultural

than run the risk of a decline. The West was of my straw as food, aided by important foods, never so bare of grain at this season of the year, and especially by consuming rather than treading as it is at the present time. While the amount now in store in Chicago, shows there is not a heavy supply held on speculation in that market. There being over a million bushels less corn than never ago. A sight of the smarty cribs which the control of the smarty cribs which the control of the smarty cribs which the control of the control

Grinding Bones .-- Top Dressing Grass Land with Bone.

or economically upon the farm, as it requires great power and heavy machinery to do it thoroughly. They are ground at two or three estab-lishments in this State, and can usually be bought a severe snow storm. The mercury touched zero in November, while the lowest point reached this \$30 per ton. It does not injure the bone to boil \$30 per ton. It does not injure the bone to boil it. Indeed, the best bone I have used was bought of a tallow-chandler, who had steamed the bone at a high temperature to extract all the grease. I do not think this process added any thing to the value of the bone; but I was sure of getting fresh bones, (which are much the best,) as old and dried bones would not be subjected to this regard to the best method of expelling ticks process, though they are collected and ground for

poses, as the meal produced by the pure corn it-self.—W. G. in *Telegraph*. guano, to the acre. It has been mown every year since with no diminution of the crop. The quality has deteriorated somewhat by the intrusion of the coarser grasses in the lower parts of the field, but the crop is no less than it was for the first Messrs. Editors:—In compliance with the request of a contributor to your paper, I send you my receipt for making "milk emptyings bread."

Take equal parts of new milk and boiling wawater; add flour till it is of the consistency of very thin batter, and a little salt. Let it stand it is a little salt. Let a stand it is a little salt. It is a little salt. It is a little salt is a little salt. It is a little salt is a little salt in the crop is no less than it was for the first few years. Several neighboring farmers, who made much fun at mc, for manuring such a field "out of a water-bucket," have, since seeing the effect upon my land, applied bone in the same way to their grass land with similar results.

I can well understand why crude bone should the crop is no less than it was for the first few years. Several neighboring farmers, who made much fun at mc, for manuring such a field "out of a water-bucket," have, since seeing the effect upon my land, applied bone in the same way to their grass land with similar results.

A correspondent of the Hallowell Gazette writes as follows of the crops in Aroostook County this year:

"A few words respecting this 'North East cor"A few words respecting this 'North East cor"A few words respecting this 'North East cor"A few words respecting this 'North East cor-

The Poetry of Farming.

judgment. But his thoughts will be more among his cattle and his bins than among books. He cannot get wisdom that glorieth in the goad, are the men by whose experience the farmers as "He cannot get wisdom that glorieth in the goad, and that driveth oxen." There may be a spice of exaggeration in the dogma of Ecclesiasticus; but whoever undertakes the profession of working-farmer must accept its fatigues and engrossments, and honor them as he can. It is a business of dollars and cents, they seek to know with mercantile accuracy, the gain or loss of every outlay, and the cash value of every labor or experiment, by a systematic record of their transactions. And so year by year they accumulate knowledge and information which enables them to avoid mistakes and losses, and to secure with this view of the case; but let him take three hours in a hay-field of August—behind a revolver, (rake,) with the reins over his neck, the land being lumpy, and the colt dipping a foot over being lumpy, and the colt dipping a foot over of grain and roots which they have raised during the traces at the end of every bout, and I think the past season, or the relation which present he will have sweaty confirmation of its general truth. Or let him try a day at the tail of a truth. Or let him try a day at the tail of a Michigan plough, in a wiry and dusty last-year's stubble; the horses are fresh and well-trained, and the plough enters bravely to its work—

of farm accounts, in which the land is charged with the labor bestowed, and the estimated cost of manure and seed, and credited with the crops smoothly at first, but presently an ugly stone all carefully weighed or measured, can but faintly flings it cleanly from the furrow, and there is a realize what a source of pleasure and profit such flings it cleanly from the furrow, and there is a backing—a heavy tug, and on he goes with his mind all centred in ploughbeam, and nervously watching its little pitches and yaws; he lifts a band cautiously to wipe the perspiration from his forehead, (a great imprudence,) and the plough sheers over gracefully, and is out once more. There is a new backing and straining, and the relative to the gain or loss, decrease and increase of gard to the gain or loss, decrease and increase of stock. The food given to a fattening animal, even if it is to be slaughtered for the farmer's own family, is in reality a transaction of dollars and cents, and he ought to be able to determine by the weight and value of the meat, just what his and the plough is again in place; no more wiping of the forehead until the headlands are reached. Watery blisters are rising fast on his ing a bushel of corn, a ton of hay, or a quart of

Upon the mountain side,"

"wee-tipped" daises to beguile him; not a mouse is stirring; only a pestilent mosquito is twanging somewhere behind his left ear, and a fine aromatic powder rises from the dusty stubble and tickles his nostrils. So he comes to the headland once more and the can; if he had a copy of Burns in his pocket, it might be pleasant for the fine young fellow to lie off under the shade for a while and "improve his mind." But he has no Burns—in fact, no pocket in his overalls; besides which, the season is getting late; he must finish his acre of ploughing. Over and over he eyes the sun—it is very slow of getting to its height, and when noon comes it finds him in a readers who will so far realize the advantage to very derived from it, as to commence a daily internal. very draggled and wilty state; but he mounts one of the horses, and the mate clattering after, he leads off to the barn and the baiting. He has a year.—Plowman. sharp appetite for the beef and the greens, but not much, at the nooning, for Burns or Bishop But-ler. The return to the field haunts him; but the work is only half done. Rubbing his puffy

hands with a raw onion, (by the advice of Pat.) following results of some recent experiments with he enters bravely upon a new bout of the ploughing. The sun is even more searching than in the

pure meal and hay, did the best, and the last, the best chance and the best cultivation.

3, the worst; but the difference was so slight

It would seem that the chief advantage of the best can be the chief advantage of the best can be the No. 3, the worst; but the difference was so single that it was scarcely perceptible, and to a person not knowing that they had received different keep, and knowing nothing of the relative difference was so single large seed is in giving an earlier start and stronger growth, resulting in a larger crop—but the experiment must be repeated and varied many times before confident results can be reached. keep, and knowing nothing of the relative difference in the quantity of milk, would never have been observed. The manure afforded by No. 3 exceeded that of either of the others by exceeded that of either of the others by nearly one-fourth; so that if we set aside the latter circumstance, and make a fair and equitable allowance for the difference in quantity (and perhaps ance for the difference in quantity (and perhaps to some persons regard the poll evil as incurable. It is sometimes called fistula. No matter how ance for the difference in quantity (and perhaps to some persons regard the poll evil as incurable. ance for the difference in quantity (and perhaps quality also) of the milk, cob meal will be found

wear twice as long as those unprepared. Keeping Meats Fresh.

With a little care all kinds of fresh meatwith a little care all kinds of fresh meat—
pork, beef, poultry, fish, &c., may be kept for a
long time without losing its fresh flavor. Cut
the meat into suitable pieces for cooking, whether
for steaks, baking, or boiling; then lay it where
it will freeze hard. When frozen, place it in a
box and bury it in snow or ice, with a temporary
covering to keep it from melting in ordinary
winter weather. If a thaw comes on, cover with
an old blanket or straw to exclude the air.

Cut the pieces in thin slices, lay in a deep
dish, and pour over it a custard made as follows:
Beat the yolks of 3 eggs with 2 tablespoonfuls of
sugar, add 1 pint of milk and reason as liked.
Put it in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling
water; when it has thickened, stir in the whites
of the eggs beaten to a froth, then pour on to the
cake. Soft molasses ginger cake is very good
treated in this way. Several kinds of cake may
be used in the same dish.

Farm Accounts.

The tradesman, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, all have their account book upon which by which at the close of the year they may read-ily learn the gain or loss upon every article of merchandize or job of work, and the result of every day's labor' and every dollar's expenditure. During the more leisure period of winter, the practical mind of the farmer will gravitate more easily toward mechanical employments than toward those which are intellectual. He will have his agricultural journal, and others, may be, to whose reading he will bring a ripe and hardy independent. But the farmer who has an equal need with them of the fullest knowledge he can obtain of his own affairs at all times, very seldom put pen to paper with a view to ascertain the gain or loss of the various transactions of his business, which are often large, and never of any less importance than are those of his neighbors.

hands, and a pebble in his shoe is pressing fear-fully on a bunion; but at the headland he finds temporary relief, and a small can of weak barley-water. Refreshed by this, but somewhat shaky in the legs, he pushes on with zeal—possibly thinking of Burns, and how he walked in glory and in joy, plaints of the small profits and uncertainty of the business: for the debtor and credit side of his acand wondering if he really did! There are no counts would always suggest the mistakes and cr-

Planting Large and Small Potatoes.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the

prove interesting to our readers:

The small potatoes used were in no instance morning; the mosquitoes have come in flocks:

The small potatoes used were in no instance the bunion, aggravated by the morning's pebble, more than an inch and a half long, and would angers him sorely, and destroys all his confidence in the commentators upon Burns.

At night, more draggled and wilted than at noon, he turns out his team, and if he means systematic farm-work, will give the horses a thorough rubbing down; afterward, if he cherish cleanly prejudices, the fine young fellow will have need for a rubbing down of himself. This refreshes, and gives courage for the milking—which with those puffy fingers, is no way amusing. Again the appetite is good—even for a cut of salt beef and dish of cold greens. Thereupon Pat, the Irish lad, sits upon the doorstep and ruminates—with a short, black pipe in his mouth. Our draggled young friend aims at something better; it is wearily done; but at least the show shall be made. The candle is lighted, and a book pulled down—possibly Prof. Johnson on Peats; the millers dart into the flame; peats, and hydrates, and oxides, and peats again, mix strangely; a horned beetle. ngers him sorely, and destroys all his confidence average about the size of small plums. The large peats again, mix strangely; a horned beetle weighed as much as eighty of the smalles ones,) yielded no larger tubers than the smallest seed dashes at his forehead, and makes him wakeful for a moment; there is a frog droning in the near pond very drowsily—"peats—peats." the drift of the professor is lost; Pat ruminates on the step; a big miller flaps out the flame of his candle; it is no matter—our fine young fellow is in a sound snooze.

So much for the working farmer; and we cannot have armies without privates; and privates are many of them "fine young fellows."—Ik.

Marvel.

Marvel.

yielded no larger tubers than the smallest seed. The crop, from all the rows alike, was a good one, and many of the potatoes, even from 8 to 10 inches long. We have tried this experiment but a single year; it is a common opinion that if repeated for several successive years—that is, if small potatoes are selected successively, the crop will ultimately run out. We have no personal knowledge of such a result, and it is worthy of careful experiment. At the same time the series of trials here

Corn Cobs---Experiment.

I have recently had ten bushels of Indian corn—the small, eight-rowed variety commonly known as the Canada corn—ground in the ear, cob and all, ten bushels of shelled corn and ten bushels of cobs. Three cows, of equal age, weight and size, were selected and the first fed with a given quantity of hay, uncut and in its natural state, and four quarts of pure meal per diem; the second received the same allowance of hay by weight, and six quarts of corn and cob meal. The third in addition to the hay, received eight quarts of cob meal. The first, No. 1, fed on the pure meal and hay, did the best, and the last, reported show conclusively that farmers may use It would seem that the chief advantage in

The Poll Evil in Horses.

in a brief time, and at a cost not exceeding ten to be nearly one-half as valuable for feeding purcents. One dime spent in muriatic acid will be poses, as the meal produced by the pure corn itsufficient to effect a radical and permanent cure Water Proof Boot Soles.

If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injury, applying it with a swab and drying it in by fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or greese softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared. of the most stubborn fistula. The

Use for Broken Cakes.

Cut the pieces in thin slices, lay in a deep

Doctoring Slok Animals. One of the best systems of medical practice ever known, and which will probably stand at the head of the list for all coming time, is Nursing. Good care will do more than all the medi-cine in the world without it. Medicine is sometimes very good, but the most skilful physicians have found they could do but little with serious cases without that intelligent and careful watching at all times required for the removal or prevention of irritating causes, and known as good

nursing.

The writer once owned a horse suffering from an excessive cough. Numerous remedies were prescribed by kind neighbors, enough, doubtless, to have killed him at once. It was concluded to discard all, to give the best attention to his wants, and avoid everything which causes or prolongs a cold. This was during the changeable weather of autumn—and he was blanketed when-ever a chilly air was apprehended; he was worked very moderately, always avoiding perspiration, and he was fed on succulent food which was supposed to favor expectoration, and espe-cially young clover. In a few weeks nature had performed a perfect cure; and if any one of the nostrums had accidentally been employed, and had not proved very predjudicial, it would unquestionably have received high praise for its efficacy. It is of the utmost importance to discriminate between a recovery by virtue of a medicine,

To keep animals in health, is more important than to cure sick ones, and for this purpose a few leading rules should be always observed, and which cannot be out of place here.

I. Always feed regularly, as to time and quantity. Many animals are made sick by starving

at one time, and stuffing at another. Especially never overfeed. 2. The same rule must be observed with water-

ing—and let the water be pure.

3. Never overwork an animal—regular and moderate exercise will enable a working animal to do more the year through, by all odds, than any hurried driving at one time and resting and overfeeding at another; and be infinitely less lia-

ble to disease.

4. Allow a regular supply of salt—it is useful, but an observance of the preceeding rules without salt, will be incomparably better than their infraction with it.

5. Never feed musty or bad food. If musty fodder must be used, pass it through a rapid cutter, and moisten, salt and meal it. 6. Avoid unwholesome or poisonous plants in

pastures and in hay.
7. Guard all animals against cold rain and snow falling on them, and against lying on cold

8. All changes of food must be gradual. If from hay to grass, let the grazing be but an hour the first day, two hours the next, three the next, &c. The same caution must be carefully observed, in beginning to feed with roots, grain, &c.

9. Be careful that animals always have enough f exercise-and plenty of pure, fresh air. Stables must be well ventilated-animals often be come sick from breathing foul air.

10. Lastly, and by no means least, let strict cleanliness be observed. All animals, even pigs, their flesh better, or fatten faster, than when dirty and neglected—and cleanliness is more important to health than for flesh.—An. Register.

A Chean Gate.

Among your gate plans let mine (not originally but by adoption,) have a place. Its perfect simplicity, cheapness and humility even will spoil it for some but receible not few will Perhaps it is not worthy the name of gate at all and yet I know several that have stood in gate. and yet I know several that have stood in gate-ways here many years and done good service, in exposed places, with the least outlay of any gates I ever knew. Although on the score of looks they would seem to belong only to board fences, they might be used in nearly all fences. These gates are merely two sliding panels of 14 feet long, of the same pattern as fence, only the boards are narrow to make the gates lighter. Each panel slides on two pins—rollers of course were nicer—and in the middle of the roadway is a post to brace the inside and foot of uprights. a post to brace the inside and foot of uprights where they shut together. The sole fastening is a hook on one and a staple on the other. The only trouble we ever had was from careless team sters, who would not open wide enough so as to pass through, without running against and breaking them down. The many advantages I need not enumerate.

Care of Harness.

Harness should be kept hung up on wooder pegs in a clean dry room with a plank floor, so that it may be free from dampness. When soiled, it should be washed with Castile soap suds. Harness that is in constant use needs oiling four

Harness that is in constant use needs oiling four times a year; if only occasionally brought out, as carriage harness, &c., twice a year will be sufficient, if the washing be not neglected.

To oil harness, separate all the pieces, and lay them in water until thoroughly wet through. Then wash them clean and allow them to dry sufficiently. To know when they are in good condition for oiling, bend a strap, and if the water does not come out it is dry enough. Trainfoil (whale oil) is sometimes used, but neatsfoot oil is much better. Mix with a little lamp-black, and with a brush apply it to both sides of olack, and with a brush apply it to both sides of the straps. About six hours after oiling, wash the straps. About six hours after oiling, wash the whole with Castile soap and warm water, let them dry, rub well with a woolen cloth uckle them together.

Salt or Meal Boxes.

Domestic animals should never be fed with grain, or supplied with salt on the ground or floo of the manger. Boxes for this purpose, formed of wood should be provided and kept constantly on hand, ready for use. They cost but a mere trifle, and may be constructed by any person possessing ordinary ingenuity. In form they should be something like kneading troughs—small at bottom and large at top with a plank bottom sufficiently large and heavy to obviate the liability of their being overturned by the animals while in use. A set of well constructed feeding boxes, if painted and carefully taken care of last many

To Pop Corn---Corn Bails.

If lard is plenty put a fourth of a teacupful in a kettle, if scarce one-half the amount will answer kettle, if scarce one-half the amount will answer; heat until it begins to smoke; pour in one half cup of corn and stir until it begins to pop, then cover with a cloth and keep quiet till it ceases; then pour into a pan, and, lo! the half cup of corn is now a half pan full of rich, crisp, and snowy white corn, resembling large snow flakes. Then take a half cup of sorgho sirup and boil to a candy, and stir in the corn while hot; cool and make into balls.

Cut the fat up into pieces about 2 inches square; fill a vessel holding about three gallons with the pieces; put in a pint of boiled lye, made from oak or hickory ashes, and strain before using; boil gently over a slow fire, until the cracklings have turned brown; strain and set aside to cool. By the above process you will get more lard, a better article, and whiter than by any other process.

Over Reaching.

To prevent horses over-reaching in traveling, a writer in the Rural New Yorker says, let the blacksmith make the heel corks of the fore shoes high and the toe corks low; and the toe corks of the hind shoes high and the heel corks low. An

CHARLESTON, 25the city last nig A fire broke out buildings, and caus firing in the directi-between our batteri The shelling of the to Friday aftern The enemy fired fre

The enemy fired fro at Cummings Point
The engagement light batteries and drawn fight. There
DALTON, Ga. 27
command of the Ar Scouts report 200 miles north of Clev Gen. Rosser bur

of the Chesapeake before the police r NEW YORK, 28t

mits that the bloc The corresponde army of Tennessee the South, and pay of northern fait The replies of mark and Greece i all published. The ported that Austria the invitation. It sent a circular to t to the Congress, sta frustrated the conv to an underst willing to debate a ble to lead to com The Holstein q troops are about t Federal execution. have been ordere Frankfort Diet hav

NEW YORK, D. present time the

far as we can ju their position. selves most com snow and frost, they can repeat quickness at au WASHINGTON, to-night from th toward Washin it believed that cavalry, .dimin ble raid on our poverished condi deserters can be probable that Le their strong pos undertake a can

PHILADELPHIA the 20th have saying that Long vancing, and no fought in the vi nforcements fr Jones' comman A despatch from Joe Johnston's jectured that he

t is also rumor hope of retrievi that quarter. into winter que Gen. Early.

Some exciter Staunton, Va., proach of Gen vas endeavorin

EDRAY, Pocahor Major-General I have the

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863.

Terms of the Maine Farmer. 2.25 per namum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will credited in accordance with our new mailing method e printed date upon the paper, in connection with the bscriber's name, will show the time to which he has id, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt fo

A subscriber desiring to change the post office rection of his paper must communicate to us the nan the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwis shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. H. P. WEEKS will visit our subscribers i incoln and Knox Counties during the months of No mber and December.

Mr. V. Darling will call upon subscribers in Wash gton County, during the present and ensuing month Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now engaged in canvassing An-

coscoggin County. Particular Notice to Subscribers.

The practice of paying newspaper subscriptions in a ance is one mutually advantageous to patrons and pub thers. The subscriber saves a handsome per centag his money, and has the satisfaction of knowing that is newspaper reading for the year has been paid for. he publisher is spared the disagreeable necessity, trouble nd expense of dunning his patrons, and at the same me is put in possession of the means to enable him to ake improvements in his paper for the benefit of all

ncerned. Within the past few years the habit of payg in advance has greatly increased among our subribers, and we hope the time is not far distant when it ill become general. In the meantime there are a few eject for them to follow the example so worthily set by large majority of our patrons. For this purpose we ake them the following liberal proposition: Our terms e \$2 per year in advance, and \$2.25 if not paid within tree months. Any person now in arrears who will remit us the amount due, on or before the 1st day of January ext, and \$2 in addition for the year 1864 in advance, shall ceive a receipt for the same at the rate of \$2 per year. He ill thus make a saving of 25 cents per annum on all rears, and have the satisfaction of complying with the postolic injunction, "Owe not the printer anything." Te hope all our subscribers who are in arrears, will rail themselves of this offer. The discount which we nus make will involve a considerable diminution in ou arrent receipts, but we shall be satisfied if we shall h ole thereby to establish the rule of advance pay-

Importance of Ventilation.

ermanent system.

ents, so far as the Maine Farmer is concerned, as a

We are so constituted that we must breath ir. We are also so constituted that, to enjoy good health, the air we breathe must be pure air. But we must also keep warm in winter. So there s a sort of antagonism in our requirements in vinter. We must have pure air or suffer in ealth. We must have a certain degree of varmth or suffer in health. Houses are made. t the present day, almost air tight in our cold ecessary to keep up the required warmth of our ooms. In doing this, we shut out pure air. If nade sufficiently open to admit a constant supply f fresh air, the temperature is constantly being educed, and the heat must be kept up at an in-

reased cost of fuel. When fuel is plenty and cheap, there is but nouses, as it regards having them very tight, and experience proves that such dwellings are far the nost healthy. Why are the occupants of log nouses, which houses are so open to the air, and warmed by huge blazing fires in the spacious fireplaces, more healthy and rugged than those who ive in your modern air tight rooms? Because they have a full supply of pure air. At a great expenditure of wood, they keep them sufficiently warm, and the air, having free ingress and egress, keeps up a degree of purity almost equal to that in the open fields

People in towns and cities, where it is an object to economize in the means of furnishing heat to dwelling houses, find that it is also an object equally imperative to adopt some method of ventilating their rooms, so as to admit pure air as freely as possible, without at the same time reducing the temperature. This they find to be a difficult thing, and many ingenious contrivances and patents have been got up to effect it. Some of them are pretty good, and some of them are

good for nothing. Without going into any detail of these inven tions, we wish to mention objections to one of the very common and not very ingenious modes which we often see in halls and churches. It is well known that heated air rises, and with it also rises some, though not all of the impurities with which air in a crowded room becomes charged. The method alluded to is the simple and very effectual mode of letting out this air by letting down the top sashes of the windows. The impure air rushes out, and is thus happily got rid of, but at the same time there is an equal rush in of a sheet of cold air to supply its place, and it comes down like a douche of cold water upon the unlucky heads of those who may be seated beneath. This matter may be easily understood by considering that air acts like water in its own medium, that is, as currents of water act in water-the warmer

ones fall. A better mode would be to let the warm and impure air off, through the ceiling into the attic, or into the easing and admit the cool air from below. Hammond, in his "Farmers' and Mechanics' Practical Architecture," recommends the old fashioned sliding shutters as excellent contrivanees for ventilation. "The window," he says. "may be opened only a few inches, if the draft of air be strong, and the lower shutter closed. The air in that case, enters the room in a perpendicular current, at the side, and is broken into a spray

currents rising and the colder currents sinking

down, so currents of warm air rise and colder

before it is circulated about the room. In a room unprovided with shutters of this kind, a board may be fitted to the lower half of the window, fastened with buttons on each side allowing two or three inches of space between the board and the window which may then be opened behind it as a sliding shutter."

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the week ending Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1863: Dec. 21st-Fair; warmest 16 deg.; coldest 4 deg. be

Dec. 21st—Fair; warmest 16 deg.; coldest 4 deg. below zero; wind N. W.

22d—Fair; warmest 15 deg; coldest 10 deg. below zero; wind N. W.

23d—Fine; warmest 17 deg.; wind N. W.

24th—Overcast; warmest 28 deg.; wind N.

25th—Splendid; warmest 28 deg.; wind N.

26th—Fine; warmer; warmest 30 deg.; wind S. W.; good sleighing all the week.

27th—A. M. overcast; few flakes of snow at 10.4 A.

M.; P. M. fair; warmest 35 deg.; wind S. W.

POTATO AND EGG BUSINESS IN BANGOR. The Whig says that the quantity of potatoes shipped from Bangor this fall, is three hundred thousand bushels. They were purchased at an average 53 cents per bushel, amounting to the sum of \$160,000. The amount of eggs bought and shipped by one firm was 108,142 dozen, bought at an average price of 15 cents a dozen which

would make over sixteen thousand dollars. Congress has passed a law to the effect that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisted after the 5th of January. The only bounty provided by law is the \$100 authorized by the act of Congress. | for Vice President.

Death of Dr. Tappan. The Rev. Benj. Tappan, D. D., died at his

home in Augusta, Dec. 22d, in the early evening. He had been sick for several weeks, at first with some disease, but it had all left him apparently some days before his death, and he died by the sinking of the vital powers of nature. He remained conscious nearly to the last, but for some hours he was unable to speak. During his illness, he often spoke of his strong conviction of the truth of the Gospel he had preached so long and so faithfully; and though in the early part of his sickness a cloud seemed slightly to dim his stances at the bottom of the stream while the own assurance of hope, yet it passed away before his death, and he died as he had lived, with a soul, adding the crowning evidence of a peaceful, joyful death to the truth of the doctrines which strong hope in his Redeemer as an anchor to his joyful death to the truth of the doctrines which he had taught and illustrated by a holy and devoted life. He was born Nov. 8, 1788, at West Newbury, Mass., graduated at Cambridge Coltiff 1811, when he was settled as pastor over the Old South Church (Congregational) in Augusta. The church was then quite small, and made up of not very harmonious materials. He was great- their flumes. While investigating the matter he

ess till his death. Dr. Tappan had a perfect physical organism capable of incessant activity, and until near the close of his life nothing had happened to interrupt the constant labor of love with which he went about his Master's business. But in August of last year he was thrown from his carriage remains in a fluid state until it receives a check and sadly bruised. From the injuries then read agitation by running in contact with the ceived he measurably rallied, and seemed at one time to have the promise of complete recovery, into crystals of ice and adheres to them while the his lot was otherwise. Indeed the strong staff water on the surface flows over it. This is the was broken. "He whom the summer heat did not find your of the first way of the fi not frighten, nor winter's cold—who, wrapped in his rough fur coat, with his silken hair almost as fact of water remaining fluid under certain cirwhite as the driven snow, would breast the storm cumstances below 32° does not comprise all the length yielded to the inevitable summons, but re- as our friend seems to be in the mood of enquiry luctantly, as one whose illumined spirit the beck- in regard to it, we recommend that he pursue the oning heaven, with its immediate and sure rewards, could not entice from his work of ministry ing "more light" on the subject. and benefaction.

place he filled with great acceptance and useful-

Thus at the ripe age of 75, full of labors and fruits, he is at last gathered like a ripened shock violinist, assisted by Prof. Gross of New York, an of grain into the Master's garner, and is now in accomplished vocalist and composer, and Miss the blessed presence of his Savior, which to him Parsons of Boston, a talented young pianist, gave is unspeakable gain, while to all survivors within a Concert at Meonian Hall on Christmas evening. the wide circle of his influence, it seems an irre- The programme was a most attractive one, and

from his own house was overcome by the claims ing in the best schools of Europe, where he has of the public, and these services were held at the resided for several years past. He probably ranks Old South Church, so redolent of memories of as the best American violinist now living, His the departed pastor, on Friday afternoon, (Christ- masterly execution of the choice and charming mas) at 2 o'clock. The procession was formed at compositions of Boildeau and DeBerriot, stamps his residence, and proceeded sadly and slowly, him as an artist in the highest meaning of the amid the tolling of all the bells to the church; word. He differs from Camilla Urso in style. the plain coffin was carried out, laid on the table evincing perhaps less feeling and expression, but in front of the pulpit; the mourning family took greater force, finish and brilliancy of execution their places in their own and adjoining pews; a His performance was a surprise and delight to dirge-like voluntary breathed from the orchestra, those present who enjoy good music, but the preand at its close, Prof. Whittlesey, of Bowdoin dominance of a turbulent and unappreciative ele College, offered an introductory prayer; the Rev. ment in the audience was a serious annoyance. Thomas Adams of Pittston, read appropriate pas- The ballad singing by Prof. Gross was excellent, sages from the Bible; a hymn was then read by and gave much satisfaction, although a bad cold and sung by the choir. After this Mr. McKenzie effect of his performance. We hope to have the made an address, very fitting to the occasion and pleasure of another visit from these artists under comforting to the bereaved family. Rev. David circumstances more favorable to the enjoyment of Thurston of Litchfield, now nearly 85 years old, both performers and audience. gave some of his personal recollections of his deceased brother, with whom he had been associated in all the relations of ministerial life for nearly 3d District, up to this date, has been politely fifty-two years, and in a manner so touching as to furnished us for publication by Capt. A. P. Davis, bring tears to many eyes. He was followed by Provost Marshal for the District: Rev. Geo. E. Adams, D. D., of Brunswick, who Exempted for physical disability, related many incidents of the life of the deceased and gave an able analysis of his mind. Another hymn was sung and a closing and affecting prayer was offered by Prof. Packard of Bowdoin College, and the benediction was pronounced by Father

The occasion was one of rare interest. The great house was thronged by the people of the city and some from afar, who came up together to manifest their profound respect for his memory, and to look upon his benign face in its last

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG. The commissioners appointed by the Governors of the loyal States who have soldiers buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, met at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 17th inst., and adopted a plan for finishing the cemetery and managing its affairs. Number failed to report, The plan provides that the State of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land purchased for the cemetery, in trust for the States having soldiers huried therein. The Legislature of the State is to be requested to create a corporation to consist of one trustee, to be appointed by each of the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may desire to be represented in this corporation, which is to have exclusive control of the cemetery. The estimated expense of completion, including a monument to cost \$25,000, is \$63,500, which the different States are requested to contribute in the ratio of their representation in Congress. The cemetery is to be kept in repair by annual appropriations by the States. Hon. B. W. Norris has been appointed a Commissioner from this State.

A convention of wool growers is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th of January next. Representatives of this great interest from all parts of the East and West are expected to attend. Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, and Col. Daniel Needham, of Vermont, are ad-

market by Mr. C. Hains, of the Dillingham hoped that our citizens will patronize them liberfarm in Sidney, which "kicked the beam" to the ally, as they can thus gratify their musical tastes tune of 816 pounds, dressed. If our readers "Gr and also assist, to some extent, in supplying the any other man" can beat that we should be glad needy among us with articles to make them more to know it.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT. Congress having adjourned over the holidays without acting upon the amendments to the conscription act, reported by the Military Committee, it is probable that the draft will be postponed until ceived by express from his establishment in seathe 1st of February in order to give Congress son for our Christmas dinner. He will please time to make the proposed amendments to the accept our thanks for the timely attention.

A YANKEE TRICK. Not long since the bodies of six "Yankee" prisoners were taken to the deadhouse of a Richmond hospital to await the coming of an undertaker with coffins. The next morning one of the bodies was gone, and a plank way the ghost went.

The National Conservative Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, have nominated Gen. Geo. B. McClellan as candidate for the next been appointed Acting Ensign in the Navy, and

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have often heard the ques is formed? Be kind enough in your next num-ber, if convenient, to solve the problem, for the benefit of those who do not understand the process, and I presume you will gratify a great number.

With much respect, C. F. Dunn.

By anchor ice is meant the apparently free ing of water at the bottom of the stream, and generally where the water is in motion. often see it adhering to stongs and other water is running swiftly over it. It often forms at the gates at the bottom of flumes, and holds

Many theories have been given to explain the cause of this apparent reversing of the laws of nature by the formation of ice at the bottom in lege, was elected Tutor in Bowdoin College in stead of the top or surface of the water. The 1809 at the early age of 21, and remained there true cause, we think, was discovered by the late Mr. Batchelder, while agent of the York Factories, in Saco.

They had been troubled with anchor ice i ly blessed in his untiring labors, and many were discovered that water, when perfectly at rest, or added to the church from time to time, till, in moving very gently will cool down four or five 1849 there were more than 300 members, the degrees below what is called the freezing point larger part of whom had been brought into its (32°) and remain fluid, but in quick motion fold by his prayers, instructions and efforts. He being given, it will shoot out into crystals of ice, then resigned his pastoral care, to become the and stick to anything in the way. He found Secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, a that the water in the flumes cooled down to 28° and yet remained fluid, but the moment the gate was started the over-cooled water being put in rapid motion at that point, suddenly crystalized

into ice and filled up the passage. In case of anchor ice forming in running water the water in some more quiet spot above is prob ably cooled down below thirty-two degrees and stones and other obstructions, when it shoots out

It is possible, and even very probable, that th which kept younger men beside their fires," at laws, or requirements for making anchor ice, and

Mr. J. Watson, the celebrated American the performance in all respects of a superior char-As his life had in a great measure become pub. acter. Mr. Watson was a favorite pupil of Ole c property, the desire of his family for a funeral Bull, and has received a thorough musical train-

> THE RESULT OF THE DRAFT. The following abstract of the operations under the draft in the

mental disability, only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support, Exempted for only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support, Exempted for elected under 4th clause, Sec. 2, of Enrolment Act,

Enrolment Act, Exempted for father of motherless children under 12 years of age dependent upon his labor for support,
Exempted for two brothers in service as non-com-

missioned officers, musicians or privates,
Exempted for in service March 3d, 1863,

Aliens,
Non-residents, All other ca Paid commutation money, Substitutes accepted (delivered at general rendezvous,) substitutes accepted (deserted before delivery at

es at this post, Drafted men delivered a Drafted men at this Pos ed at general rendezvous

Total number drawn in draft, valid Corps,
Number of Recruits enlisted for Maine Regi-

ENLISTMENTS. The total enlistments new regiments now organizing in this city up to Monday, 28th inst., are as follows: 29th Maine-officers 27, enlisted men

total 688. 30th Maine-officers 36, enlisted men 777-to tal 813.

2d Maine Cavalry-officers 33, enlisted men 1117-total 1150.

Over 1400 men have been recruited for the cavalry regiment, 250 of whom have been rejected upon the final examination by the Surgeon, the standard adopted for this branch of the service being much higher than any other. Most of the rejected recruits are received into the infantry

The first of the series of Concerts for the benefit of the poor of this city, was held at Meonian Hall on Monday evening of this week. The attendance was good considering the inclemency of the weather, and the audience, to judge from the frequent applause and encores, were well satisfied with the entertainment. The object The As a "capsheaf" to our pig stories we will to which the proceeds of these concerts are to be mention a porker raised and brought into our appropriated, is a laudable one, and it is to be comfortable during this season of cold weather and hard times.

We are indebted to Mr. James Freeman 85 Federal Street, Portland for the very acceptable donation of a keg of excellent oysters re-

The Augusta Cornet Band will give a series of Promenade Concerts at Meonian Hall, during the present winter, commencing on Friday evening Jan. 1. The popularity of these entertainments we have no doubt will ensure their success.

Chas. H. True, Esq., has been appointed knocked from the side of the house showed the Private Secretary to the Governor, in place of Mr. Miller, who resigned to accept the position of Senior Major of the 2d Maine Cavalry.

Dr. Melville C. Keith, of this city. Presidency, and Judge Campbell of Tennessee, has been reported for duty on board of the U. S. ship Savannah, now at Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR. The leading Halifax papers justly characterise the capture of the THE RED ERIC; Or the Whaler's Last Cruise. A Tale Chesapeake as a piratical act, and denounce the parties engaged in the affair, and their prominent sympathizers, in the strongest terms. The Morning Sun of the 18th says :

"When intelligence of the Chesapeake's first capture was received here, the cold-blooded murder of her second engineer excited, and we think very justly, the indignation of a large number of our citizens. Since then various statements have been made for the purpose of palliating the crime—one of which is that the second engineer and instruction which may be usefully appropribeen made for the purpose of pathating the crime—one of which is that the second engineer was armed with a revolver, and discharged it several times, wounding one of the Southerners. A writer in the Citizen last evening repeats the story, and states that all the crew of the steamer armed with sealous. This second extension and land, and containing a deal of information and land, and containing a de were armed with revolvers. This seems extremely improbable, and the whole story is directly at variance with the particulars given us yesterday by Capt. Nichols and two of his officers. They our country. We notice eight articles on sub state, on the authority of the engineer now on board the Chesapeake, that the first shot fired board the Chesapeake, that the first shot lifet was at a fireman in the engine room, and when the second engineer heard the discharge he turned round and said 'stop your d—d fooling,' and while passing into the engine room was shot. The Great Struggle; American Finances and Reference in the light of a Looking at the matter as we do in the light of a piratical act, we cannot but feel pleased that the vessel has been taken—but we much regret the to be maintained by Force, and The Conscription escape of the desperadoes, who were guilty of the Act. John Trow, Publisher, New York. \$3.00

The Halifax Citizen puts the case to those who compliment and befriend the pirates in the fol-

"Suppose that on board the Arabia, which sailed from Halifax yesterday, two-thirds of the passengers were members of the 'Fenian Brother-hood.' Suppose that they, armed to the teeth should suddenly surprise the unsuspecting officers of the ship, and, every circumstance of confusion through which the leading American authors are in an unarmed crew assisting this combination of equal numbers and superior arms, the steamer should become their prey, and its crew and pris-Where is the man among us who would hesitate to denounce such a capture as atrocious piracy?
Who would not feel satisfied to hear of a British frigate swiftly pursuing the pirates, and bringing back the Arabia to Cunard's wharf, with the ring-leaders of the plot swinging at the yard-arm? And yet such fellows could justify their course as fully as the captors of the Chesapeake."

Cant. Child of the gunboat Acacia, arrived at Portland on Wednesday evening from Halifax which place she left on the Monday preceding. He reports that arrangements were made on Saturday previous at 1 o'clock, to deliver the saturday previous at 1 o'clock, to deliver the prisoners on board the Ella and Anna into the hands of the High Sheriff of Halifax. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Wade, one of the pirates, and an officer was present to arrest him. When he attempted to do so, the citizens rushed in, threw Wade into a boat and pushed off with him. Dr. Almon, a prominent citizen of Halifax, threw his arm around the neck of the officer, and thus prevented his makneck of the officer, and thus prevented his making the arrest. One crown officer was on the attached to which regiment is the 3d battery wharf when the rescue was made, and by his The 1st battery is in the Gulf department. The wharf when the rescue was made, and by his presence aided the aristocratic mob. We learn that the pirates were all in the city, and had been forseveral days, when the Acacia left, but the police is in the interest of the rebels and nothing could be done through them. Not such is the feeling with the military authorities. Gen Doyle who with the military authorities. Gen. Doyle, who 5th, June 24th; 6th, July 15; 7th, Aug. 21 we suppose to be in command there, is thorough-ly disgusted with the course of the municipal 12th, Nov. 20; 13th, Dec. 31; 14th, Dec. 31

Gunnison, Acting Vice Consul at Halifax, who has done all that could be required of him by his loyal fellow countrymen to secure the punish-

Calais Herald expresses considerable apprehension Aug. 21; 6th battery, Jan. 1. From these statistics it will be seen that the time of three in regard to a threatened raid upon the eastern border towns by rebels in New Brunswick, and pires next year. calls earnestly on the State Government for troops

to repel the expected invaders. It says was in contemplation by rebel agents and 'roughs' Commander of the Army of the Potomae : who had their headquarters at St. John. We were reliably informed when in St. John a few peake but also the steamer New England, and hen making a raid upon the towns on the border, robbing the banks and committing general truction by fire, robbery, &c. The failure to attempted, and accordingly on Thursday night the people here and at Eastport organized for home defence."

trol the streets at night both at Eastport and Calais. The Herald says there can be no doubt plan was to cross at Germania Ford, take from information received on the subject from va-

ford, a distinguished cavalry officer in the Army of the Potomac, died at Washington on Wednes-day afternoon, of chronic dysentery. At 12 pected, but my General stood and looked at him o'clock, two or three hours before his death, he all day, but did not fight. So we lost twentyreceived from the President his commission as Major General, and sadly expressed his regret tion that it could not be carried without great that he could not live to honor it in the field. loss and risk of losing our army. Such a Gen. Buford was a native of Kentucky, and was would have damaged us and encouraged not at the time of his death quite forty years old. He entered West Point as a cadet from Illinois in 1844, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1848. French, who was probably too drunk to know One account states that he had recently been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Army need not be published."

of the Cumberland. The Saco Democrat states that on Tuesday of last week a daughter of Wm. F. Hanson of from Fort St. Phillip, Dec. 11, gives the follow-Hollis, died in consequence of burns received by ing account of what he calls "a little unhappy her clothes taking fire. Her mother had left the event," which occurred at that place on the 9th child alone in the room for a short time, and on inst:returning saw a small stick on fire upon the floor.
The child was immediately sought and found in the front entry, her clothes on fire and very much burned. Medical assistance was called, but without avail. The little sufferer made no outcry, occasionally striking them.

The regiment, the Fourth of the was not burnt about the face, and was conscious d'Afrique, was on the 8th divided, and one half throughout. The child was dressed entirely in called the Fifth, Col. Charles A. Hoctwell, and woolen clothes, except the apron.

SAD ACCIDENT. We understand that three lads between the ages of 7 and 10 years, were drowned on Saturday afternoon last, while skating on Damariscotta river. They were skating in the direction of the channel, with the glare of the direction of the channel of the direction of the channel of the direction of th setting sun in their eyes, and the open water

They rebelled, took their arms, and predicting sun in their eyes, and the open water to drive Lieut. Col. Benedict from the was reached before they were aware of their He took refuge on board the steamer Suffolk,

of the South Parish Church in this city, on meant no harm toward any one or anything but Thanksgiving Day. We enjoyed the privilege of hearing the discourse from the line of the procedule.

No action has been taken for the punishment of the puni hearing the discourse from the lips of the preachyet, so far as I can learn, and the regiment has
yet, so far as I can learn, and the regiment has er and the pleasure has been enhanced by its peotic production, creditable alike to the head and heart of its author.

DISCHARGES. The following discharges of Maine officers are reported from the War Department: 1st Lieut. Adelbert B. Twitchell, 5th Battery, Dec. 11, at the request of the Governor, for promotion to the Captaincy of the 7th Veteran Battery. Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Carver, 4th Infantry, Dec. 16, for disability. Capt. Edward J. Merrill, 17th Infantry, Dec. 11, for appointment sides. in Invalid Corps.

A couple of young ladies were drowned,

Hancock County. It is supposed they both kated into the same hole in the ice, as they were in company when last seen. The bodies have Spurious 3's on the Manufactures & Traders Bank of Portland are in circulation.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following commissions were issued bythe Governor on Wednes-

THIRD REGIMENT-IEFANTRY. Charles M. Bursley Marmaduke Merry the Midshipman; Or My Early Days at Sea. By Wm. H. G. Kingston, author of "Peter the Whaler," &c. Boston: Crosby & Nichols WILL BE A SAILOR. By Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. Bostor Crosby & Nichols.

This is a series of excellent books for the holi-

H. Hewett, Thomaston. 2d Lieut. Co. E; Horace Watts, Amberst, 2d Lieut. Co. G.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT. Henry C. Adams. Cherryfield. Ist Lieut. Co. G.

THILTEENTH REGIMENT. Rev. Josiah Keely, Sace, Chaplain.

FIFTEZETH REGIMENT. Charles E. Graves, Bowdoinham, 2d Lieut. Co. B.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT. Rev. Uriah Balkomb, Lewiston, Chaplain; Isaac R. Whitney, Windham, 2d Lieut. Co. G; James H. Thompson, Princeton, 1st Lieut. Co. I.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT. Chas. E. Nash, Hallowell, Capt. Co. C; William H. Emery, Fairfield, 2d Lieut. Co. C; Charles P. Garland, Winslow, 2d Lieut. Co. H,

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Chas. E. Nash, Hallowell, Capt. Co. C; William H. Emery, Fairfield, 2d Lieut. Co. C; Charles P. Garland, Winslow, 2d Lieut. Co. H,

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. George L. Beal, Norway, Colonel.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—VETERAN VOL. Francis Festerden moved that a proviso be inserted that no part of this sum be paid any enlisted men was taken up.

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After debate Fessenden's amendment was adopted.

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OND MAINE CAVALRY-VETERAN VOLS. Eph-

in her ear, and she had listened to his voice, to

her own ruin. She came to this city forewarned,

with good resolutions of reform, and determined.

when her shame was concealed, to return home

But want soon overtook her. Unable to earn

a support by reputable means, too proud to beg, too honest to steal, she fell another step, to that

themselves. Then her course was down, down

down, from a gilded palace of sin to a hovel, from

costly apparel to dirty rags, from the society of those who had at least pretensions of respectabil-ity, to be shunned by all except men and women

steeped in crime, who did not feel disgraced by

the Tombs, but dissipation had done its work, and she died without being able to reveal the ad-

dress of her parents, or give her real name. There

it is-death in a prison, of the delirium tremens.

under an assumed name, with the following rec-

ord of the end of one who was capable of shining in society and of loving and being loved :

"Died, in the Tombs, Dec. 22, 1863, of deliri-

would probably involve loss and waste to a large

ness will be to send all contributions for such pur-

the 16th Maine regiment, and had been a prisoper

lover, to shield and protect him when in danger. He had been killed in battle, and now she would

have no objection to return to the more peaceful sphere for which nature, by her sex, had better

f her sex, Miss Johnson was removed from

ny D. George Redding, company H. Sebassina S. Vose, company I. John Brown, company I. Edward Cunningham, company K. Hiram Sav-

age, company K. Sergeants Rowe and Lambert had previously died in the Libby Hospital."

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON. A letter from head-

uarters, Folly Island, Dec. 22, in the New York

"We have recently fired quite a number

shots—just enough to stir the people up and call the rebels to their guns. Generally we do not

Just before daylight again our guns open, and again the rebels rush to their guns, and entertain

may be got up in two working days.'

vance of sleep. It will tell upon them in the

This scene is

truce. She is about nineteen years of age.

Va., Nov. 22d. The letter says :

Herald of Saturday, says :

pose to the United States Sanitary Commis

The only safe mode of managing the busi-

the companionship of a poor, degraded, painted

and sin no more.

bearing directly upon our own affairs. They are THIRTIETH REGIMENT—VETERAN VOL. Francis Fesenden, Portland, Colonel; Rev. S. C. Higgins, Turner, Chaplain; Henry Green, Freeport, 1st Lieut Co. B; Levi M. Prince, Portland, Captain Co. F; Henry B. Cleaves, Bridgton, 1st Lieut. Co. F; Richard Bradley, Fryeburg, 2d Lieut. Co. F; Richard Bradley, Fryeburg, 2d Lieut. Co. F; Rick W. Moses, Lewiston, Capt. Co. G; Justin K. Richardson, Turner, 1st Lieut. Co. G; Frederick Hayes, Berwick, 2d Lieut. Co. G; Prederick Hayes, Berwick, 2d Lieut. Co. G; Prederick Hayes, Berwick, 2d Lieut. Co. G; Barrows, Saco, 1st Lieut. Co. H; Chas. C. Grow, Fairfield, 2d Lieut. Co. H; Chas. C. Grow, Fairfield, 2d Lieut. Co. H; Charles B. Hall, Portland, 1st Lieut. Co I; William Motley, Portland, 2d Lieut. Co. I; Royal T. Nash, Gray, Capt. Co. K; Chandler B. Bailey, Turner, 1st Lieut. Co. K; Frank S. Coffin, Machias, 2d Lieut. Co. K. sources; The Great American Crisis; Union not

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. This able and leading periodical begins its thirteenth volume with the January number. From its first inception it has steadily increased in circulation and value un til now it is ahead of all competitors of its class. It is peculiarly an American magazine, the expo through which the leading American authors are heard upon the various departments of science should become their prey, and its crew and prisoners to be got rid of in some Northern ports. American writers, both male and female. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms \$3 a year, post paid.

Editor's Table.

THE CONTINENTAL for January 1864, fully su

MAINE REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES IN THE FIELD. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal furnishes the following information respecting the Maine regiments and batteries in the field: At the present time Maine has in the field six teen regiments of infantry, one regiment of car alry, one company of cavalry, one company of sharpshooters, one regiment of heavy artillery, si batteries and one battalion of infantry of the athorities.

Capt. Childs speaks very highly of Rev. Mr.

List regiment cavalry, Aug. 31; 1st company sharpshooters, Nov. 2; 1st battery, Dec. 18; 2d Nov. 30; 3d, Dec. 11; 4th, Dec. 21; 5th, Dec. ment of the pirates and justice to the Government he represents.

they did to re-ennist for three years. The of service of the following regiments and corps expires in 1865, as per dates: 15th, regiment, Jan. 23; 16th, Aug. 18; 19th, Aug. 18; 19t EXCITEMENT ON THE EASTERN BORDER. The 25; 20th, Aug. 29; 1st regiment heavy artillery

GEN. MEADE'S RECENT MOVEMENT OVE "The towns on this border have been alive with RAPIDAN. Rev. S. H. Hall, writing from Washexcitement during the past few days and nights ington to the Morning Star at Dover, gives the owing to well authenticated reports that a raid following account of his visit to the tent of the

"Of course we visited Gen. Meade in his plai days ago that the programme of rebel operations consisted not only in the taking of the ChesaThis was the substance of our conversation: 'General, we have no business, we came simply to see the Commander of the Army of the Po

'I am very glad to see you. Of course my po take the New England rather strengthened the impression that the raid on the borders would be 'Have you any objection to giving us a state-ment of your plan of campaign over the Rap-

'Not in the least. I went over the river A company of seventy men was raised to paconfident that Lee's army might be defeat road to Orange Court House and push on rapidly If Lee should send forces to stop me, to attacl rious sources, that such a raid as we have been him in force and destroy that portion of his ar preparing for has been and is in actual contemmy before he could concentrate the whole of it to oppose me. But one of my corps commander to oppose me. Death of Gen. Buford. Maj. Gen. John Buo'clock in the morning, but he did not move until 8 o'clock; he was directed, if Lee sent forces to oppose him, to attack at once; Lee did send Ewell

rebels, and prolonged the war, and I gave order to retreat. The corps commander referred to was Gen.

MUTINY IN A NEGRO REGIMENT. A COTTEspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing

new officers to be sent to it. The Fifth was

Fort Jackson, across the river.
On the 9th Lieut. Col. Benedict tied a man

danger. The boys were sons of Joseph H. Jones, Robert Houston, and Robert Little, of Damariscotta. Two of the bodies have been recovered.

He took refuge on board the steamer Sunoix, amid a terrible volley of musketry. When the men discovered that the Lieut. Col. was gone, they hid themselves in the fort and woods, fearful of what the result would be; but when called upon by other officers of the regiment, sorry for the steamer Sunoix. Sermon preached by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Pastor what had occurred, and protesting that they

us with a grand bombardment. This scene is witnessed two or three times each night, and it is er and the pleasure has been enhanced by its pe-been more faithful and prompt than ever in its rusal. It is a chastely written, sound and patri-duties and drills since the cruel lieutenant colonel left. The men are obedient, inoffensive and tractable; they love a soldier's life, and will die long run. Parties have already arrived from the North with vessels and appliances to raise the Weehew-ken. She lies in an easy position on the bottom, in five fathoms of water, with a list, which can-In this disturbance but one was wounded, no lives were lost, and quiet was restored in an hour, not damage her. The most sanguine hopes are entertained that she can be easily and safely though the whole five hundred men joined in the raised the first fair weather. It is hoped she

THE RAM ATLANTA. The Philadelphia North American of the 21st says: "The ram Atlanta, refitted and put in order,

In the General Court Martial now in session Washington, of which Brig. Gen. Robert B. likely to be only less formidable than the Iron-sides. The talk of the Navy Yard is that she Mitchell is President, Lt. Col. Charles D. Gilwill go down to Charleston to take the place of the Weehawken, that sunk at her anchorage. more of the 20th Maine, has been detailed as a member, in place of Col. Dimmick, U. S. A., the Wechawken, that sunk at her anchorage. The Atlanta is more like the Ironsides than any who has been relieved. while skating, a few days since, in Brooksville, of the monitors. She is again in the water, and Hancock County. It is supposed they both before many days will be at sea. She cost a mil-The Kennebec closed at this place

week, and the first teams we have noticed crossing on the "free bridge" was on Monday 28th and for which it is indet

Congressional Summary. TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

Hallowell, 2d Lieut. Co. E; George A. Nye, Hallowell, 1st Lieut. Co. I; John B. Dodge, Somerville, 2d Lieut. Co. I.
FOURTH REGIMENT.
Thomas B. Campbell, Thomaston, 2d Lieut. Co. E.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.
FOURTH REGIMENT.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.
James P. Jones, China, Major.
Eighth Regiment.
Lieut, Co. C; Alonzo D. Millett, Pittefield, Capt. Co. D; James B. Burke, Litchfield Ist Lieut. Co. D; James H. H. Hewett, Thomaston. 2d Lieut. Co. E; Horace Watts, Amberst, 2d Lieut Co. G.
ELEVENTH REGIMENT.
Henry C. Adams. Charrefield

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill concerning members of Congress as follows:

No Senator or Representative or Delegate in Congress as follows:

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No Senator or Representative or Delegate in Congress as follows:

No Senator or Representative or Delegate in Congress as foll SENATE.-Mr. Wilson introduced a bill con

teorge L. Beal, Norway, Colonel.

TRIRTIETH REGIMENT—VETERAN Vol.. Francis Festher payment of bounties and procurement of substi-

was vague, he proposed to restrict exemption to those only actually in clerical service and vouched for as such by those of their own communion.

Mr. Lane of Indiana said clergymen were among the

SECOND MAINE CAVALRY—VETERAN VOLS. Ephraim W. Woodman, Wilton, Colonel; John F. Godfrey, Bangor, Lieut. Colonel; Adolphus B. Mati ews, Belfast, Co. H; David S. Simpson, Scarsport, 1st Lieut. Co. H; David S. Simpson, Scarsport, 1st Lieut. Co. H; Marcus A. Vose, Montville, 2d Lieut. Co. H; Lieut. Co. H; Marcus A. Vose, Montville, 2d Lieut. Co. I; William L. Richmond, Winthrop, 1st Lieut. Co. I; William L. Richmond, Winthrop, 1st Lieut. Co. 1; Thos. A. Brann, Gardiner, 2d Lieut. Co. I; Mases French, Solon, Capt. Co. V. Sonnel S. Helbrock, St. Albert Let Lieut. Co. I; The vote was thus recognized. and prayed for the Union, and he was willing that they should fight for the Union.

Mr. Harian did not think elergymen had complained of the conscription. He had heard them thank God that their manhood was thus recognized.

The vote was then taken on this amendment and it

A SAD WARNING. A few years ago a young

A SAD WARNING. A few years ago a young happy home in Maine, father, simple of friends, submitted the following:

A SAD WARNING. A few years ago a young the property of the provisions of this act. After a few remarks he withdrew his amendment temporarily. The jew the selected by a vote of 27 to 15. Messrs. Fessenden and Morrill of Maine, voted in the negative of War be directed to the submitted the following:

Mr. Trumbull submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate with the names of all the Major and Brigadier Generals who are without commands equal to a brigade, how long each has been without such command, and whether each has a staff, and if so, how numerous and of what rank and what second of weather thank and what second of what rank and what r nerous and of what rank and what amount of pay, inmerous and of what rank and what amount of pay, in-cluding commutation and rations each, together with the members of his staff, has been receiving; and also that the Secretary of War inform the Senate how many Major and Brigadier Generals are in command of de-partments, districts and posts in the loyal States, and whether any necessity exists that requires that those de-partments, districts and posts should be commanded by officers of such high rank with numerous and expensive

staffs.

House.—The consideration of the bill to pay the officers and men called on for home defense in the Western or Missouri Department was resumed, and after debate was passed. It appropriates \$700,000 to officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department.

Mr. Philip Johnson of Pennsylvania offered the fol-

And now comes the end, such an end as threatens all who choose to start on this path. Yesterday this woman was arrested as a common drunkard, and fell in a fit while being taken up to the Court room from the Tombs. She lingered until five o'clock this morning, receiving the best of care from the city physician and the keepers of the Tombs, but dissipation had done its work, and she died without being able to reveal the adverted to the court of the Government either to acquiesce in the decision in that State or to bring the question in the decision in that State or to bring the question in the decision in that State or to bring the question in the decision in that State or to bring the question in the State of the Supreme Court of the United States

the decision in that State or to bring the question involved before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication, to the end that, if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary, a bill shall be prepared not subject to Constitutional objections.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 80 against 43. The House then concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the payment of bounties and premiums. Adjourned.

um tremens, Mary Black, common drunkard, aged 24."—Boston Herald. SENATE. Mr. Wilson offered the following, which as agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to in-Our Prisoers in Richmond. The following extract from a letter written by Gen. Neal Dow, bearing date of Richmond, Dec. 8th. is taken from the Boston Journal. We call the attention of all those engaged in sending supplies to the Union prisoners in the rebel Capitol:

"I learn, from the papers and by my letters, that contributions and subscriptions have been taken up in many Northern cities for prisoners at Richmond. I hope that nothing will be sent here by inexperienced parties, because such a course

munication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with Mr. Cox's resolution, transmitting the report of Gen. McClellan concerning the organization and tions of the Army of the Pot

through which all benefactions will be wisely dis-Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Fenton of New York, from the Committee on tributed at points where supplies are most needed. The government is now sending large supplies Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and the arrears of pay due for the services of wounded and deceased soldiers. Referred.

Mr. Schenck also reported a bill to repeal a part of of clothing and food for the use of our soldiers of wounded and deceased soldiers. Referred.

here, and the Sanitary Commission and several Supply Associations have sent to the officers a the corrollment act, the sole object of the bill bein great many necessary and useful articles and con-

signment of such are arriving by every flag of its passage.

Mr. Ancona of Pa., offered a preamble setting forth Gen. Dow adds, that the prisoners would h that the act, commonly called the conscription law, is oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional, because it takes from the States the control of their own militia, therevery glad if the publishing houses and others would send them some reading matter. Books of nistory, voyages, travels, magazines, &c., would

and the substitution of some contitutional and just bill for immediately filling up our armies.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved the adjournment A FEMALE SOLDIER FROM MAINE. The Rich mond Examiner has the following account of the discovery of a female soldier, a member of the 16th Maine regiment, in prison in Richmond. of the House.

The motion was carried, so the House, in pursuance

"Yesterday, a rather prepossessing looking lass was discovered on Belle Isle, disguised, among the prisoners of war held there. She gave her real name as Mary Jane Johnson, belonging to creation of the world, no era has been so distin-guished for its valuable discoveries as the XIXth some time. She gave as an excuse for adapting her soldier toggery, that she was following her ntury, and no people more enterprising than those of America. Though this is an age of magnificent projects, yet many of these projects, however, which have for their immedia greatest benefit of the human race, fail in accom-plishing the desired end. For instance, the labors fitted her. The heroine of a novel yet to be f temperance lecturers, reformatories for inebriwritten in Yankeedom was considerably sunburned and roughened by the hardships she had enates, philanthropists, &c., have had but little success on the general mass of mankind. countered, but still retained marks of some wo-manly comeliness, which would be hightened by a calico frock and crinoline. Upon the discovery man in the right place. We refer to Mr. Speer of New Jersey, whose celebrated Sambuci wine promises to supercede all the alcoholic poisons in the country. As a wine it is healthy, innocent Belle Isle, and is now confined at Castle Thunder. She will probably go North by the next flag of

cation. We speak advisedly, having tried it our-selves. To persons who are weak and sickly, the MAINE MEN IN RICHMOND PRISONS. The Banuse of the Sambuci wine will restore their he gor Whig publishes a letter from Col. Tilden of the 16th Maine, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, prance advocates should encourage the use of the mbuci wine, and thus aid the cause of temperance and moderation. We especially recommend "The officers of our regiment in captivity with me are in usual health. Benj. Foster, company B, (conscript) Corporal Darius Hobbs, company C. Private William Blackwell, company C. Nathan Bartlett, company C. Sergeant Melville it to families for its purity, exquisite flavor, and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medicinal powers. We understand that Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting it, and that it requires a four years' process before it is fit for the market.—N. Y. Webster, company D. Private Prentice Richards, company D. Henry Parks, company D. Co-lumbus Bancroft, company D. William J. Jones, John F. Harding, company D. Levi D. Baker, company D. George W. Smith, company D. Company D. George W. Smith, company D. George W. George W. George W. George W. George W. George W. George W.

> from a Colonel on duty at Moscow, Tenn., to a gentleman in New York, mentions the following incidents: "There is one regiment of colored troops stationed here. They did good service, standing their ground bravely. One of them was shot through the throat. He told his commander he could not live, but 'he would die fighting,' and loaded and fired his gun three times, and

the act of loading for a fourth shot when he ex-

the vineyard. It is excellent for females to use

BRAVERY OF THE COLORED TROOPS. A letter

shots into Charleston, with some effect, it is sup-posed. At midnight Battery Putnam generally pired. A laughable incident occurred during the hotpens on the city with shell, and fires a few test part of the fight. A section of our 12-pounder we do not mountain howitzer got short of ammunition. A legues are negro teamster of the regiment heard the call of fire over three shots before all the rebel guns are in full play upon Gregg, and a terrible fire is kept up for an hour or two, when the rebels cease firing, satisfied that they have silenced us. the gunners, harnessed up a six-mule team, went to a small fort, opened the powder magazine, piled his wagon half full of musket cartridges, and drove down to the guns along our rife pits, and among the skirmishers, continually shouting, 'Gee up, go along; I'se got ammunition-who witnessed two or three times each night, and it is supposed that the rebels do not get their regular ing else than the death of the negro; but he went through safely where not another mounted man could be seen. I have no idea he could ever do

REBEL BARBARITY. The New York Post asserts that the War Department has received informa-tion via Texas that a Captain, 1st Lieutenant, and about eighty men, (the latter colored,) cap-tured at Milliken's Bend, have been murdered by the rebels. The officers were taken out of their prisons at the dead of night and hanged, as the Post asserts, in obedience to a secret order of the rebel Secretary of War. A few days afterwards the other prisoners also disappeared mysteriously.

THE 11th MAINE. The following is an extract from a complimentary letter addressed to Col. Plaisted of the 11th Maine, by Gen. Gilmore:
"I regard the 11th Maine as one of my best regiments, and intend, when an opportunity offers, to place it well in the front, and have no doubt it will sustain the good name it now enjoys, and for which it is indebted primarily to the zeal

Latest ANOTHER B North Caroli

THE REBELS NEWS FRO BOMBARDM

TWO DAYS THE PROPOS

NEW YORK, 28 states that the constates that the constates that the constate states and driving the guidant stroying at Surry Factory and large destroyed between the constate states and stat A rebel mail a NEWSERN, N. has been administ soldiers who have

which they now may prisoners with Gen. negotiations, and the The Richmond E. man was mortally v jured by the falliceight or ten were st All quiet at Sum Charleston, 26t

that place. ORANGE C. H., part of the town o the high water pre-Gregg's Yankee compelled to swim Sperryville, and Fort Jackson have fighting on Saturda The Richmond p Averill's raid.

pool dates to the 17 ships Winged Race the Amanda were of the Alabama on No

The Re From the Army

for expenses.

Successful Cava Destruct

Virginia and Ter 16th inst., and b with my comme battery. At Sal taining 20,000 b wheat, 100,000 is els oats, 2,000 be er, 1,000 sacks bales of cotton, shoes, and sadd and various other The telegraph up for half a mil ble and three car

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. It is stated that the pirate Alabama was expected at Machas, and remittances have been adde to that port to meet her disbursements.

Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamade to that port to meet her disbursements. S.-T.-1860-X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speak'ers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties. Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these B there what they have so long looked for.

They parify, strengthen and invigorate.

They are an antiduct to change of water and diet.

They are an antiduct to change of water and late hours.

They strengthen the awater mad enliven the waird

to determine if the Congress shall go on without England. The reply of Austria is published. It

with some accuracy the basis and programme of the Congress.

The reply points out that there would be less danger of accident if the questions for discussion be indicated before hand. In an accompanying letter, Count Reichberg asks how Napoleon's declaration relative to treaties of 1815 is to be

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa. Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Fa. GENTLEMES: — You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for \$3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of clantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel,

Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863. }

Gentlemen:—We require another supply of your Plantatio.

Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guest four house.

Respectfully,

Sykes, Chadwick & Co. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

202 BROADWAY.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels cop6m37

cop6m37

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE For the Hair.

Stimulating Extract of Roots and Herbs tor the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

It has stood the test of analysis and experience, and the Amboline" is a household necessity wherever it has been used.

1 20 says: "I have used KENDALL's AMBOLINK for my hair, and find to the transfer of the transf

BROWN'S OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress, result BRONCHIAL Diseases, often-times incurable. BROWN BRONCHIAL TROCHIES reach directly the a

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

hardest market of the season. They said they were onering their stock at less than home cost, and no one would take them at that

A. Maxfield sold 2 pairs of 6 ft. 6 in. oxen for \$90; such, he said as he sold four weeks ago for \$115; one pair 6 ft. 10 in. 5-year-old oxen for \$115, and said, "The market, so far as I am concerned, is awful, awful!"

H. Lawrence pointed out 2 pairs of workers that cost \$245, at home, besides freight and other expenses, for which the best bid he had received was \$243.

A. K. Bumps sold a good pair of 6 ft. 9 in. workers for \$120, and a pair of 6 ft. oxen for \$70. He had a pair of three-year-old steers, weighing 2700 fbs, and very good beef, for which only 70 \$\psi\$ h. had been offered.

There are but few milch cows at market, hardly enough for the demand, or for us to say what the prices are.

Wells & Hight sold 15 oxen, 900 fbs. to Mr. Jordan, by the head, equal 7c \$\psi\$ h.

John Fall sold workers at \$55 to 135, and says prices are \$5 to \$15 lower than last month.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FROM MAINE.

J York 208, J A Judkins 500. H Lawrence 120.

At market 4267, or nearly 2000 less than last week. This the fact that full one-quarter of last week's stock is now on hand. As usual at this season of the year, there are more well-fed then the full one-quarter of last week's stock is now on hand. As usual at this season of the year, there are more well-fed sheep coming to market, so that hasper prices may be reported for the best qualities, while there may be no advance on ordinary grades. This week, as usual, a large part of the sheep are on commission, or were engaged last week, and several other lots are marketed by the butchers on the drovers' account and risk.

PORTLAND MARKET.

In Vassalboro', Nov. 13, of Diptheria, Freddie F. Lyon, aged aged 70 years.

In Vassalboro', Dec. 26, of diptheria, George S., son of, Bradford and Malinda S. Kimball, aged 5 years and 23 days.

In Norridgewock, Dec. 19. Luke Howe, formerly of Appleton, aged 67 years. [Massanchusetts papers please copy.]

In China, Dec. 27, Abigail, wife of Moses Bassett, aged 80 yrs. 9 months.
In Auburn, Dec. 25, Manetta Haskell, aged 6 years.
In Cape Elisabeth, Jesse Dyer, aded 86 years 5 months
In Stockton, Cal., George E. Drew, formerly of Brutaged 41 years.

The THIRD LECTURE of the Course will be delivered at MEONIAN HALL, Thursday Evening, December 31st, BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND. Subject-"THE CRISIS OF THE NATION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jnn. 5th, 1864. Subject-THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ENG.

WANTED.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

JEWELERS. 303, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., &c.,

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT RE GARD TO VALUE.

and not to be paid until you know what you will receive

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for OME DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes scaled and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value. By this mods we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1. Eleven for \$2. Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10, and One Hundred for \$15.

Where he will keep a choice selection of FAMILY GROCERIES. WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

The stock was bought for cash, and selected from some of the set Houses in Boston and New York. The goods are fresh and the latest importation.

All goods sold by him warranted to be what they are represented or the money refunded. All Orders Promptly Attended to.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Among the stock may be found TEA of the choicest kind, both Black and Green; Old Java and Cape COFFEE roasted and in the berry; SUGARS, Brown Havana and Porto Rico, Crushed Coffice Sugars from East Boston Sugar Refinery; MOLASSES and SYRUPS of a Superior Quality; Auderson's Fine Cut Smoking and Navy Natural Leaf and other TOBACCOS; PICKLES in Jars from William K. Lewis, Boston; Walnut a d Tomato Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Fine Capers, Preserved Peaches, Green Corn and Beans in Caus; Sardines in half and Quarter Boxes; Spanish and French Olives; Tamarinds in Jars; Cassia, Pimento Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger and Pepper, Pure Cream Tarter and Supe. Carbonate of Sods, Babbett's Salzeratus, New York Family Soaps, Castile and Detersive Soap from Philadelphia, Cocoa and Chocolate, Corn Starch, Lucca or Olive Oil, Superior Mustard from Lewis, Almonds, Filberts, Castana and Pea Nuts, Raisins in Casks and Boxes Halves and Quarters.

3000 [bs. New York Cheese, all of one Dairy and of the best quality; Brooms, Pails, Tubs. Wash-boards and Clothes-pins, together with a good assortment of Vinegar Stone Juga and Iron-bound Kegs, Wine Bottles and Pint Flasks by the gross or dozen; The subscriber has adonted the

And intends to adhere to it. The goods will be sold until there is a change in the markets.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of Public Patronage.

Ext. WILLS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersign

DR. J. D. LORD, Formerly of Portand, is now located at Norway Village, where, in connection with general practice, he will, as heretofore, pay especial attention to the treatment of SURGICAL DISEASES, including Cancerous and other morbid growths.

Norway, Dec. 28, 1863.

WANTED.

This may certify that I have given to my son, Ebenezer B Williams, Jr., his time during his minority, and I shall claid none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after the date.

EBENEZER B. WILLIAMS.

Attest, S B. Longfellow. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Augusta, Dec. 28, 1863. HERE'S YOUR GOOD BARGAINS!

The subscriber, having returned from the "far West." informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the APOTHECARY AND GROCERY BUSINESS this former stand, in the Brick Block, next door to the Winthrop House,

In Winthrop Village.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of drugs and medicines of the freshest and best quality.

He will supply Physicians at reasonable prices, and will compound and put up prescriptions in the nicest and most careful manner, by night or by day. He will also keep on hand a supply of the purest liquors for medicinal purposes.

In addition to the above, he has and always will be supplied with all kinds of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of every description in their season; all of which he offers on the most liberal terms for cash.

He hope's by prompt and unremitting attention to the calls of his customers, and his ability to furnish the very best articles in his line, to give them perfect satisfaction in every department of his business and to receive a liberal share of patronage. Call and see for yourselves.

Winthrop, Sept. 1865.

OREN H. STANLEY.

Winthrop, Sept. 1865.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY.

THE subscriber, being licensed by the United States, is pre-pared to procure Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay for Boldiers and Saliors, their widows and heirs. Pensions for those disabled in the Army and Navy. Pensions for widows or children of soldiers who died in the service. Pay and Bounty provided for widows or children of deceased persons of the Army or Navy; also for heirs of deceased and unmarried soldiers.

Approved claims cashed.
All claims against the United States Government will receiv Application in person or by letter to

J. H. MANLEY, Augusta, Me. Office No. 6, Darby Block—room over Military Headquarter References.—Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C., Hon. Wm. Tohnson, Mayor of Augusta; Wm. R. Smith, Esq., Cashie State Bank; Messrs. Homan & Badger, Publishers Main

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming Spring and Summer as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassalboro'.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars for Season Service. NO WARRANT. Season to commence May 1st cuding Sept. 1st.

THOS. S. LANG. NOTICE.

The undersigned having resumed his former business

CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGENT

OFFICE, WATER STREET AUGUSTA.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect; and speedy cure for all the aches are puins that flesh is heir to.

Rheumatism Is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cared by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic

Sprains Are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rhemantic Liniment—equally good for man and beast.

Neuralgin,
The king of all pain is caused by an inflammation of the nerves, is instandy cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment. Pleurisy Is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Bheumatic Liniment. Bruises

Are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smuster testuces—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumat

Cramp
Is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment. Bilions Colic

Is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment in warm water every half hour until cured. Sore Throat and Hoarseness

Are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a plec of flannel with Kennedy's khemmatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning. Headache and Throbbing of the Temples Is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—in by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment Wenkness of the Back.

Follow the directions in the circular around each bottle. For an Ulcerated Sore Throat,

And all inflammation of the throat, tonsile and palate, with a dry, backing cough, you will dilute the Liniment with four or five times its bulk of water, gargle the throat, and swallow the moisture. This never fails.

It is good for Toothuche, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

A GOOD FARM,
BRICK YARD, AND LOT OF WOOD
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable farm on which he now lives, in NEWCASTLE, Me., three miles from Damariscotta Willage, containing 140 acres, well divided into moving, tillage, pasturage, and wood, with about five acres of salt marsh. Outs 40 tons of English hay and five cores of salt marsh. Outs 40 tons of English hay and five cores of salt marsh. Outs 40 tons of English hay and five tons salt hay, and has a great salt much most dearnable styles. The goods must be sold, and the terms are unequalied. All articles ordered are forwarded by return mail.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article they may receive, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

Agestra—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to one bollar.

They will solicet 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 16 cents for each.

If Address

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w3

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w4

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w5

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w6

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w7

GEO. DEMERIT & CO...

4w8

GEO.

go down on a very casy road.

I will sell each parcel separately, but would much rather sell the whole togsther, as it is conveniently situated to go together, and would be just what would suit an industrious man of some means.

For further information, apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, who will be happy to show persons the premises when desired.

JOSEPH CARGILL.

Newcastle, Dec. 16, 1863.

OR CONCENTRATED LYE. FAMILY SOAP-MAKER. ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Every FAMILY can make its OWN SOAP from WASTE ITCHEN GREASE at a COST of only FOUR CENTS per ound with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of location. Full Directions accompany each one-pound IRON can.

The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb IRON cans by the PENNSYLTANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO. Paten ees and sole Manufacturers.

Be sure you buy the IRON can! For Sale by CHAS. TOPPAN, 16 Blackstone St., Boston, MERRILL BROTHERS, 216 State St.

And Druggists & Grocers generally. CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS FOR PRESENTS. HOME CIRCLE, a collection of Piano Music. 2 Volumes. SHOWER OF PEARLS, Vocal Duets with Piano Ac

SHOWER OF PEARLS, Vocal Ducts with Piano Accompaniments. SILVER CHOIRD, Songs, Ducts, quartets, &c. from the best operas, Piano Accompaniaments. MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. Piano Accompaniments. Price of each of the above, Plain, \$2, Cloth, \$2, 25; Cloth, full gilt, \$3. BERTHOVEN'S SONATAS, \$4.0. MOZART'S SONATAS, \$5. ARION, A COLLECTION OF PART-SONGS, separate vocal parts and Piano Score; \$3. L'ART DU CHANT, by Thalberg, \$3. CHOPIN'S MAZURAS AND WALIZES, \$3. MENDELS-SOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS, \$3. OPERATIC BOQUETS, cloth, \$2, 5. Josards, \$1.75. All the Standard Operas, Vocal SCORE, \$3, \$3, Piano Solo \$2. ORATORIOS OF MESSIAH AND CREATION, each, in cloth, \$1.50. Mailed, post paid, CLIVER DITSON & Co., tf1 Publishers, 217 Washington St., Boston.

THE PRETTIEST PRESENT FOR A LADY
Is the Gold Composite Patent Detached Level Watch. Jeweled in 13 actions,
Beautifully engraved Hunting Cases, by Raskell of Liverpool,
\$25.
FOR A GENTLEMAN,

THE OFFICERS WATCH. Detacl ed Lever movement, 13 Jewels, is Sterling fine Silver Hunting Cases, with New Patent Time Indicator, just invented for the Army. The handsomest and most useful Watch ever offered —\$25.

By The Gold Composite can also be had in Gent. size.

Watches sent for inspection before payment.

Every Novelty can be seen by sending for our Catalogue.

Agents wanted in every regiment and every county
on unusually liberal terms.

ARKANDALE & Co.,

Im2 Importers of Watches, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A LADY.

A beautiful Gald Composite, Hunting cased WATCH, Jewelled, An excellent time keeper, \$15. THE MAGIC BAILWAY WATCH,

With Patent Time Indicator,
Showing the hour without opening case, very handsome and
reliable, \$\frac{1}{2}\$The Gold Composite can also be had in gentleman size. Watches sent for inspection before payment.
CHAINS in great variety, Gentlemen's \$1 and upwards;
Ladies, \$2 and upwards.—Send for circular.
ARRANDALE & Co.
1m2 Importers of Watches, 212 Broadway, N Y.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The subscriber peing desirous of making a change in his stock, offers his entire flock of Sheep, consisting of about five hundred of different breeds, from the full blood Merino to the long wool Leiceaser and Cotswold. Also 1000 fbs. wool, and several Cotts of the Black Hawk breed, and some other stock, all of which will be sold upon reasonable terms.

East Vassaiboro', 12th month, 14th, 1863.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The subscriber peing desirous of making a change of the stock of different peing for the stock, all of which will be sold upon reasonable terms.

C. B. CATES.

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. FORTY-ONE HEAD OF PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS, DURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIFERS. SHEEP. SOUTH DOWNS, COCSWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM, South Windham.

The Members of WEST PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SO-CLEFY are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for choice of officers, &c., will be held at Kenduskeag the sixth day of Jan-nuary next at ten o'clock in the forenson. The subject of locating the place for future exhibitions will be acted upon at this meet-ing. T. P. BACHELOEB, Sec'y.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The 44th Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School of Mains, at Bowdoin College, will commence February 20th, and continue sixteen weeks. Circulars containing full information can be had on application to the Secretary, at Williamstown, Mass. P. A. CHADBOURNE, M. D. Secretary. Brunswick, 1863. FREEDOM NOTICE.

Galena, -Iowa City, ALL BAIL BOUTE. For Tickets and other information, apply to

J. W. LAPP, Agent, Augusta,

And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. B. B.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Passenger Trains leave as follows: LEAVE SEOWHEGAN for Augusta, Bath, Portland, Boston

nd Lowell, at 8 35 A. M. LEAVE AUGUSTA for Bath, Portland, Boston and Lowell,

LEAVE PORTSAND for Bath, Augusta and Skowhegan, at 1 P. M.

Freight Trains leave Portland and Skowhegun, daily.

B. H. GUBHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, Nov. 6, 1863

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVE L

RATES OF FARE :

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th, 1863.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Somi-Weekly Line STEAMERS. Semi-Weekly Line

No. 4 Bridge's Block, Augusta,

Fancy Silks,
Plain Silks,
Figured Black Silks,
Plain Black Silks,

Cashmeres,
All Wool DeLaines,
Plaid Poplins,
Alpacea,
Delaines,
Prints.

HEAVY SCOTCH SQUARE SHAWLS, (New Styles, for \$5.) Latest Styles of

LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Domestic Almorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Sontags,
Nubias,
Hoods,

Tr We have this day marked down to a low price the remaining part of last Winter's Dress Goods. REMOVAL.

Where may be found a more complete Stock of CLOTHS, CLOTHING, & FURNISHING GOODS than elsewhere on the river, consisting in part of CLOTHS—Esquimaux, Beavers, Castors, Pilots, Broad-loths, Cassimeres, Deeskins, Black and Fancy Vestings, Siks,

ORDERS FOR GENTLEMENS' CUSTOM CLOTHING Promptly executed and warranted to give perfect satisfaction

Fiannel Traveling Shirts, Grey Flannel Shirts, White Shirts inder-shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery. Braces, Ties, Scarfa ollars, (Linen and Paper) Umbrellas, &c., in great variety W. F. CHISAM.

Augusta, Oct. 26, 1863. JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

NOW OPEN AT No. 13 Water Street, Augusta I have bought the entire stock and trade of the late STEPHEN PATTEN, Jr., at a liberal discount from the orginal cost, and during the past week have made large additions to the former stock of the most desirable goods in the market, and the whole now comprises the

ever offered in this Market.

All of which will be sold at very low prices and warranted t ive satisfaction.

I have also secured the services of a very superior Cutter, fr. GRAY, who will attend to the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

AND MILITARY GOODS.

Particular Attention paid to Officer's Uniforms

SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER FOR MEASURING all kinds of saw logs, boards plank, cubical contents of square and round wood, &c., comprised in a number of tables, to which are added tables by the month, board or rent by the week or day, &c., &c. Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page, as every one engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting lumber of any kind will at once appreciate the work. This is the most complete and reliable book ever published on that subject. Over 300,000 copies have been sold, and the demand is constant and increasing. Farmers, Lumber merchants and business men will find it very

DR. M. C. BURGESS, DENTIST, Water Street, Augusta, Me.

NITROUS OXIDE GASS.

NOTICE. SOMERSET & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1863. WANTED FOR CASH:

Somi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLEST and "PARKERSBUEG," Capt. HOFFMAN, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$7 including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebes,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to

WHEELER & HOBSON.

HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, In every variety, consisting in part of

AT VER1

Ottoman Velours,
Poplin Mohnir,
Striped Poplins,
Taffetas,
Lyonese,

AND VABIOUS OTHER DRESS FABRICS SUITABLE TO THE BEASON. LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

We shall continue to sell our "Empress Kids" for \$1.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the pub-generally, that he has taken the New Store, three doors South of his Old Stand, directly opposite the Stanley House,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

And I feel confident in assuring the public that they can be supplied with Custom and Ready Made Clothing on the most reasonable terms.

The Cloths consists of Esquimaux, Pilots, Beavers, Moscow, U. S. Regulation Cloth, Caster Beavers, Tricot, and all other heavy cloths for Overcoats. Also a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths from the most celebrated makers, also Cassimeres, Doeskin, and Satinet, which will be made to order or sold by the yard.

Doeskin, and Baunes, which was a content of the yard.

The Ready Made consists of Moscow Overcoats, Esquimanx, Pilots, Castors, Castor Beavers, and Union Castors. Also a great variety of Business Suits, Coat Pants and Yest, and altogether a complete assortment of Reiddy Made Clothing and Cloths. Also Water-proof Rubber Overleggings, Caps and Gloves Also a full assortment of Buck, Kid, Lined and Unlined Gloves and Mittens.

Fine Financel Shirts, Portsmouth Drawers, and Undershirts beauty do. Also.

The undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of James G. Judkins, late of Monmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims, at the dwelling house of Jamusry, and on MONDAY, the 25th day of Janusry, and on MONDAY, the 25th day of some o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,

WM. G BROWN.

Becomber 21, 1863.

Latest Telegraphic News. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

North Carolina Rebels Taking the Oath of Allegiance. THE REBELS REFUSE TO TREAT WITH GEN. BUTLER. BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON. to Newport, upon all the available roads to pre-NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Joe Johnston in Command of Bragg's TWO OF THE CHESAPEAKE PIRATES AR-RESTED IN ST. JOHN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS GIVEN UP.

Conflict between the Danish and German Troops Inevitable. TWO AMERICAN SHIPS CAPTURED BY did not succeed. The ambulance and some sice

THE ALABAMA.

Washington, 28th. The rebel schooner Marshall J. Smith, laden with cotton and turpentine, bound from Mobile to Havana, was captured off Mobile Bay, after a brief chase and several ineffectual subterfuges in hopes of escape, by Lieutenant Commanding McCann, of the gunboat Kennebec. Her manifest was thrown overboard, but it was understood that the cargo included 260 bales of cotton. A considerable sum of money was captured, which was left in charge of the Assistant Paymaster of the Kennebec, subject to the order of the proper authorities.

master of the Kennebec, subject to the order of the proper authorities.

FORTRESS MONROE, 28th. The flag of truce boat has arrived from City Point with 500 Union prisoners in exchange for those sent up by Gen. Butler.

The rebel government refuses any further exchange unless all the questions are giv n up about which our government are contending, and their (rebel) laws in regard to officers and soldiers in the negro regiments.

Soldiers in the negro regiments despatch from Fort Smith, dated to-day, which

are recognized.

They also refuse to receive a flag of truce from Gen.

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my best nity of-have no

drawn fight. There were few casualties.

Dalton, Ga. 27. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston assumes command of the Army of the Tennesees to-day.

Scouts report 2000 Yankees at Cumberland Shed, two miles north of Cleveland, and a similar force south of that place.

The Monitors, never came over the wires from Fortress Monroe, nor has any Richmond papers of the 19th been received there—so Gen. Butler telegraphs, adding that he believes the whole story to be a canard. miles north of Cleveland, and a similar force south of that place.

Orange C. H., Va., 24th. The Yankees destroyed part of the town of Luray, Page County, by fire.

Gen. Rosser burnt the bridge over Pope's Run, but the high water prevented his doing more damage.

Gregg's Yankee cavalry pursued, and Rosser was compelled to swim Bull Run. The enemy, while in pursuit, destroyed two tanneries and a lot of leather at Sperryville, and two tanneries and a lot of leather at Sperryville, and two tanneries, a flour mill and government workshops at Luray.

Mobile, 24th. Two white regiments sent down to Fort Jackson have not recovered the fort, and were

MOBILE, 24th. Two white regiments sent down to port Star of the South, from forbing on Saturday. fighting on Saturday.

The Richmond papers were gloomy over the effects of Averill's raid.

The report of the U. S. frigate Ironsides and two monitors being entangled in the obstructions of the Chesapeake pirates, were arrested and brought before the police magistrate to-day. On application of their counsel the examination was postponed for a week.

New Yonk, 28th. The steamer Olympus with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., arrived here last night.

The report of the U. S. frigate Ironsides and two monitors being entangled in the obstructions in Charleston harbor is untrue. The monitor Lehigh, while on picket duty near Fort Johnson, got aground. Two other iron-clads went to her assistance and succeeded in getting her off. The Star of the South had to tow her to Hilton Head

army of Tennessee, admits a crisis approaching to test it the South, and pays a high tribute to the magnificence of northern faith and self-reliance as contrasted with the luke-warmness of the Southern masses.

The replies of the Germanie Confederation, and Denmark and Greece in regard to the proposed Congress are all published. They accept the proposition. It is reported that Austria has sent a note definitely declining the invitation. It is said that the French Minister has sent a circular to the French diplomatic agents relative to the Congress, stating that the refusal of England has frustrated the convention, but France has nearly come!

frustrated the convention, but France has nearly come ble to lead to complications.

The Holstein question is unchanged. The German troops are about to enter Holstein and carry out the Federal execution. It is asserted that the Danish troops have been ordered to r tire to await a conflict. The Frankfort Diet have voted seventeen millions of thalers and Howard nessed the guard in the offin, and Howard nessed the guard in the

The Record of the War.

From the Army of the Potomac—The Condition of Lee's Army.

New York, Dec. 22. The World's headquarters army of the Potomac despatch says at the present time the army is in the same position as it has been since it re-crossed the Rapidan. As far as we can judge the rebels have not changed their position. Our men have made for themselves are very scanty, consisting of a piece of corn bread and semi-occasionally a piece of bacon. They represent that the average daily number of deaths of our prisoners in the hospitals in the city is 35." snow and frost, but with the material at hand Late from Texas---Indianola and Sanacea Quickness at any other place.

Washington, Dec. 22 Information received to-night from the army of the Potomac says there are no indications of a retrograde movement toward Washington, as here been received and 18th, respectively arrived this morning.

A party of the 29th Illinois accorded toward Washington, as has been reported, nor is Trinity, on the Black river, and captured thirty-

deserters can be relied on, renders it equally improbable that Lee's infantry can be called from their strong position and comfortable shelters to be under the old flag, where our troops would some their strong position and comfortable shelters to be under the old flag, where our troops would some the respect to the respect to the court troops. undertake a campaign during the rigors of winter. concentrate for the overthrow of the rebels under News from Longstreet---Concentration of Magruder.
Rebet Troops in Georgia.

A Browns

inforcements from Col. Jackson and Gen. Sam are now occupied. Jones' commands were going to Longstreet. A despatch from Meriden, Miss., reports that visited by our scouts and rebel property wherever Joe Johnston's army is in motion, and it is conjectured that he intends to reinforce Gen. Hardee.

Col. Davis of the 1st Texas cavalry, returned It is also rumored that Gen. Lee will be sent to take command in northwest Georgia, as the only hope of retrieving the heavy disaster to the rebels in that quarter. His army in Virginia has gone in that quarter. His army in Virginia has gone

Staunton, Va., in consequence of the near approach of Gen. Averill's command. Imboden was endeavoring to oppose Averill's further advance, and a fight is expected in that quarter. Successful Cavalry Raid in Virginia---Great Destruction of Rebel Property. EDRAY, Pocahontas county, W. Va, Dec 21, Via Beverly, Dec. 22.

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have the honor that report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th inst., and have arrived safely at this point

Some excitement existed in the vicinity of

taining 20,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels shelled corn, 50,000 bushels oats, 2,000 barrels meat, several cords of leather, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes clothing, 20 bales of cotton, a large amount of harnesses, shoes, and saddles, equipments, tools, oil, tea and various other stores, and 100 wagons.

The telegraph wire was cut, coiled and burned up for half a mile. The water station, turn table and three cars were burned, and the railroad

track torn up and the rails destroyed as much as possible in six hours. Five bridges and seven culverts were destroyed over an extent of fifteen miles. A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were also destroyed.

My march was retarded occasionally by the ANOTHER BRILLIANT FEDERAL RAID. tempest in the mountains and by icy roads. I was obliged to swim my command and drag my artillery with ropes across Cross Creek seven times in twenty-four hours. On my return I found six separate commands under Early, Jones, Fitz Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echols and McCon-

> vent my return.
>
> I captured a despatch from Jones to Early, giving me the nosition and that of Jackson at Clifton Forge and Covington. I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson at night. His outposts were pressed in at a gal op by the 8th Virginia, and the two bridges across Jackson were saved, although faggots had been piled ready to ignite. My column, about four miles long. to ignite. My column, about four miles long, hastened across, regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances, a few wagons, and one regiment had passed, when a strong effort was made to retake the first bridge, in which they men were lost, and by the darkness and difficulties the last regiment was detained on the op-

New York, 28th. The Tribure's army despatch states that the cavalry raid has returned to Bealton Station having made a successful foray among the rebels and driving the guerillas into the mountains and destroying at Surry an extensive Saddle and Harness Factory and large Tannery. Five other tanneries were destroyed between Surry and Sperryville.

A robol mail and a quantity of medicines and dry goods were captured. Quite a number of prisoners were captured during the raid. Several brilliant skirmishes were had.

Newbern, N. C. 23d. The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers who have recently come into our lines to accept the pardon offered by President Lincoln. They bring intelligence from a loyal number who intend to do likewise at the explicit opp runity. wise at the earliest opp runity.

Late Wilmington papers announces the arrival at that port of blookade running steamers in great numbers. A refugee who has just arrived here says that 23 arrived the night before he left.

WASHINGTON, 28th. The rebel schooler Marshall J.

WASHINGTON, 28th. The rebel schooler Marshall J.

cold, hunger, and fatigue with remarkable forti-tude. My command has marched, climbed, slid

despatch from Fort Smith, dated to-day, which says:—The rebel force which crossed the Arkan-

despatch from Fort Smith, dated to-day, which says :—The rebel force which crossed the Arkansar recognized.

They also refuse to receive a flag of true from Gen. Butler or to negotiate with him on the subject of exchange because of Jeff. Davis's proclamation outlawing Gen. Butler last year. It will be remembered they were quite willing to receive medicines from and to correspond with him notwithstanding, the proclamation which they now make a pretext for discontinuing the prisoners with Gen. Butler.

negotiations, and they have already exchanged over 6000. The Richmond Examiner contains the following:
Charleston, 25th. The enemy commenced shelling the city last night, keeping up a steady fire, which is still going on at 9 o'clock P. M.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock and destroyed 10 or 12 buildings, and causing a few casualties. There is heavy firing in the direction of Stono, which is believed to be between our batteries and the enemy's gunboats.

The shelling of the city continued today. One white man was mortally wounded and three fremen badly injured by the falling walls of burning buildings, and eight or ten were slightly wounded.

All quiet at Sunter.

Charleston, 26th. From 12 o'clock Thursday night to Friday afternoon 130 shells were thrown at the city. The enemy fired from five guns—three at Gregg and one at Cummings Point, and from a monster battery.

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The enemy fired from five guns—three at Gregg and

Gen. Gilmore was shelling Charleston daily

New York, 28th. The steamer Olympus with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., arrived this morning. The ships Winged Racer from Manilla for New York, and the Amanda were captured and burnt off Javehead by the Alabama on Nov. 16th.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times admits that the blockade new for the first time has made access to the rebel forts really dangerous and difficult.

The correspondent of the same journal with the rebel army of Tennessee, admits a crisis approaching to test Nothing further of importance had transpired Narrative of Escaped Richmond Prisoners. New York, Dec. 24. The Post's special Wash-United States army, who have been in durance at Richmond, reported themselves at the Provost Marshal's office, dressed in grey clothes made by Union ladies at Richmond from secesh blankets. Their names are W. S. Howard of Cameron's brigade, and John R. McCullough of the first Wisconsin infantry. Howard had been employed by the rebels in charge of Alabama hospital No. 22, and McCullough was also employed as hospital steward. Having ascertained that if they

> a coffin, and Howard passed the guard in the Their escape was effected on the 8th inst., but they remained in the city until the 17th. Some friends took charge of the men, and suits were

it believed that the enemy, in their present condition are able to give us much annoyance. Their Advices from Advices from dition are able to give us much annoyance. Their cavalry, diminished considerably on our front, are not equal to the task of making any formidable raid on our base of supplies, owing to the impoverished condition of their horses. The insufficiency of shoes and blankets, if the statements of description of the State. Advices from Texas state that General Wash-

Rebet Troops in Georgia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22. Richmond papers of the 20th have despatches from Bristol, Tennsaying that Longstreet, with his army, were advancing, and no doubt a severe battle would be fought in the vicinity of Jonesboro', Tenn. Reform Col. Lockson and Gen. Sam

into winter quarters, except one division under A large lot of gray cloth and considerable cotton mals came in loaded with forage for future use.

From Arkansas---Submission of Indian Reb-

el Chiefs.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 24. The Choctaw Chieftain, McCurtain, and other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines to-day and surrenabandoned the rebel alliance and profess a desire to avail themselves of the President's amnesty proclamation. Their example will have a power-ful influence over the rebel tribes. Capture of a Blockade Runner. NEW YORK, 26th. The Herald has a letter

with my command, consisting of the 2d, 3d and 8th Virginia mounted infantry, 14th Pennsylvania, Dobson's battalion of cavalry, and Ewing's battery. At Salem three depots were burnt containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were burnt contained to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were depoted to the containing 20,000 berrale of depots were depots were depoted to the containing 20,000 berrale of depoted to the con taining 20,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of tempt to slip out to sea, after an exciting chase.

Koreign News.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Jura from Liverpool Dec. 10, and condonderry 11th arrived at Portland Dec. 23. Great Britain. Advices by the City of London were regarded is highly favorable to the Federals. It was so depressing to the secessionists that the Confeder-

depressing to the secessionists that the Confederate loan fell to 35 dis.

The prize fight on the 10th of Dec. between John C. Heenan the American champion and King an English prize fighter, resulted in the defeat of Heenan, in twenty-four rounds. The feat of Heenan, in twenty-four rounds. The betting on the previous day was 6 to 4 on Heebetting on the previous day was 6 to 4 on Heenan, the backers of King taking 7 to 4 freely.

Rumors were current that Heenan was in an
alarming condition on account of the punishment
he received, but they proved unfounded.

The death of Lord Elgin is confirmed. It took

lace on the 29th of November. Movements of Confederate Privateers. nade to that port to meet her disbursements.

The steamer Vanderbilt left Mauritius on the 10th of October on a cruise after the Alabama, Captain Baldwin having been notified of her appearance off Ceylon.

The Florida and Georgia are being rapidly

fitted out at Brest and Cherbourg respectively. The former was expected to put to sea in a few days. The Rappahannock was being rapidly com-The Enropean Congress.

It is reported that negotiations were going on between France and the various European powers fully sympathizes with the objects Napoleon has in view, but wishes before taking part to learn Regiment:

It is reported that the President of the German Federal Diet has notified the Danish Government that if in three days Denmark does not comply with the demands of the Diet, the Federal troops will enter Holstein.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill has been introduced for the loan of twelve mil-

lions of thalers to meet the exponses of extraor-dinary military measures, caused by the affairs of Schleswig Holstein. The minister requested speedy decision.

It is rumored that King Christian of Denmark indisposed, and some uneasiness prevails.

The Diet of Sweeden was closed on the 8th The King in his speech, said: "Our interests are not yet immediately threatenel; but they are connected with the maintenance of the peace

and rights of nations. The Swedish nation feels deep sympathy and sorrow for the dangers which impend over the King and people of Den-The English journals look upon the Danish German question as more pacific, but the German Diet on the 7th passed a resolution in favor of Federal execution in Holstein by a small majority, and reserved itself to the settlement of the question of succession. The order for troops to enter the Duchy was immediately despatched

ernments of Cracow and Lublin. Fresh bands of insurgents were appearing in Lithnania, well equipped in winter clothing. The Markets.

Poland.

The chief railway station at Warsaw has been

urrounded by troops and twenty railway officials

Several engagements are reported in the Gov-

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.
00 to 10 50 | Clear Salt Pork, 9 00 to 10 0
25 to 1 37 | Mutton. 6 to 25 to 1 37 Muton,
125 to 1 37 Muton,
125 to 1 35 Turkevs,
162 to 2 00 Chickens,
1 30 to 1 35 Clover seed,
1 30 to 1 35 Clover seed,
1 00 to 1 10 Herdsgrass,
2 25 2 275 Red Top,
75 to 85 Hay,
45 to 50 Lime.

THE CATTLE MARKETS AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1863.

The following is the amount of stock reported at market:

Cattle. Sheep. Shotes. Fat Hozz. Featls.

This week, 1775 4267 50 1400 —

Last week, 3019 6051 62 1000 —

One years go, (Dec 25) 1617 2945 250 2500 —

PRICES.

Reves.—First quality. \$8,90@8,59) Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 6,75@7,75 weight of hide, tallow and Third do. 5,50@6,50) dressed beef.

Extra. \$8,75@9,00. Premium, over 9.

Working Ozen.—\$70@150, or according to their value as beef. Stores.—Yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@30; three-year-olds, \$35@45. Sheep.—5\@7\cdots by the b. on live weight; in lots \$4,00.26.00.

From the New England Farmer

ar-olds. \$35:2045.
\$\$heep-54:271c by th. on live weight; in lots \$4,00:26,00.
\$Lambs=\$3.75:204,75 cach.
\$Mick Cows. \$25.30, 40:2055. Ordinary, \$15:2020.
\$Swine.—Stores, wholesale, 7c; retuil 7½ 20 8½c. Live fat hopesals 31:275. 100 1c. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 81 009c.

Hides—\$225@250.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.
Cattle. Skeep.
Maine, 236 &28 | Northern N. York. 117 570 Wermont, 522 1157 | Canada, 81 535 Massachusetts, 55 475 | Total, 1775 4267 DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

J L Bassett 20, J A Judkins 18, Hurd & Page 18, A K Bumps 18, J Frost 16, Enoch Miller 16, John Fall 16, Browman & Cummings 16, Mr. Craig 16, Mr. Willshear 16, Wells & Hight 15, Mr. Whitch use 14, II Lawrence 11, Chas Graves 8, M Simpson & A C Clark 17.

At Brighton, but little of the stock arrived until noon or after. Three were 570 West-rn cattle here besides 49 reported at Cambridge, which came there by way of an overstocked and unsatisfactory Montreal market. A bott 350 Maine cattle arrived, most of which were at once tied up for the night. Here, as at Cambridge, drovers complained that there was no life in the market. Near night several lots of Western were driven to the scales, by boys who did what they could by extra bluster to make a show of business and to keep themselves warm.

STORE CATTLE—Store Cattle, excepting mille cows, selfall as hard as beeves. Although there have been only half as many from Maine this week as last, there were many unsold at about sundown to-night—several had hardly sold an animal. The drovers here were unanimous in their complaints of the hardest market of the season. They said they were offering their stock at less than home cost, and no one would take them at that

A. Maxfield sold 2 pairs of 6 ft. 6 in. oxen for \$90; such, he

PORTLAND MARKET. PORTIEND MARKET.

PORTIAND, DEC. 26, 1863.

APPLES. Green \(\psi \) bbl \(\frac{2}{2}.50 \) \(\otimes \) 3 00, Sliced, \(\psi \) ib 8\(\otimes \) 9\(\frac{1}{2}. \)

Ored, \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\otimes \) 200c2.

BUTTER. Country \(\psi \) 122@24, Choice Table 25@26, Store 10@22. DA \$2 02.02 t 7.

CHEBSE. Vermont & Bow 13.014 c, Country 12 1/2013 c
GRAIN. Ryc \$1 40.01 45, oats 70:075c, south yellow corn
1 30.01 32, corn. mixed 1 30.01 32, barley 1 24.01 25.

HAY. Hay & net ton, pressed \$15 00.01 is 50, hay, loose
PRODUCE. Beef & quarter & B. 76.08 c; Fggs, 24.026;
Potatoes & bbl., 1.75.02.00; Chickens, 14.015; Lamb, 6.08;
Turkids 15.01; Geeso, 14.015.

ROSTON MARKET....Dec. 26. Plour.—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale have been at \$6,00 @ \$6,50 for Western superfue; \$7,00 @ \$7,25 for common extras; \$7,50 @ \$8,00 for medium do.; and \$8,25 @ \$11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite

0.75.

Wheat is dull and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring
.43 a 1,46; Milwaukie club 1,42 @ 1 46; red winter western
1 52 @ \$1,59; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.
Cora 1 a 2c better—mixed western \$1,27, @ \$1,29.
Barley—Sales at 1 37 to 1 59.

No. 37 Park Bow, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston
Are our Agents for the Maine Farmer in those cities, and are
authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at
our Lowest Rates.

36, Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

From 40 to 50 HORSES, suitable for Artillery purposes, will be bought in AUGUSTA, commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 28th, 1863. and continuing through the week ending Sarunday, Jan. 21. The Horses must be 15 hands 2 inches high, and weigh full 1000 pounds at the time of purchase; from 5 to 9 years old, kind and sound in every particular.

G. W. RICKER.

WORTH \$500,000:

All to be Sold for One Dollar Each! 100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches 100 Gold Watches 200 Ladies' Watches 500 Silver Watches 600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains 1,000 Chatelain and Guard Chains 3,000 Vest and Neck Chains

4,000 Solitare Jet and Gold Brooches
4,000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches
7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops
5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets
2,000 Chased Bracelets
2,000 Cold Watch Keys
5,000 Solitare Sleeve Buttons and Studs
3,000 Gold Thimbles
5,000 Miniature Lockets
3,000 Miniature Lockets
3,000 Miniature Lockets
3,000 Miniature Lockets
4,000 Miniature Bockets
5,000 Chased Brigs
4,000 Solitare Sleeve Buttons and Studs
5,000 Chased Gold Rings
4,000 Stots Ladics' Jewelry—Jet and Gold
6,000 Sets Ladics' Jewelry—Jet and Gold
6,000 Sets Ladics' Jewelry—Jet and Pencil
6,000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil
6,000 Gold Pens, Gold Case and Pencil
6,000 Gold Pens, Gold Case and Pencil
6,000 Gold Pens, Gold Case and Pencil

WILLIAMS' BLOCK ON WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Wood. THOS. C. J. BAILY,
Capt. 17th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.
Headquarters Vol. Rec. Service,
Augusta, Ma., Dec. 26, 1863.

In a private family near the city of Boston, a capable AMERI-OAN GIRL. One who understands plain cooking, and is wil-ling to do the ordinary work of the family, can have a good home on terms of equality with the family, and a fair compensation. Address, with reference, terms, &c., B. GREENE, M. D., 3w3 36, Bromfield St., Boston, Mass FREEDOM NOTCE.

Augusta, Dec. 14, 1863. 600 CORDS OF WOOD WANTED. The subscriber will purchase 600 cords of good merchantable HARD WOOD, deliverable in Market Square. Cash and the highest price paid on delivery.

GEO. W. RICKER. Augusta, Dec. 14, 1863.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

And HEIFERS for sale. Choice Sheep to let.
WM. II. CHISAM.

This is to certify that I have given my son, GEO. D. PROST, his time during his minority, and shall claim mone of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

THADDEUS R. FROST.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of

The public are cautioned against employing those who manufacture such plates without license, as patients using such Dentures inade by infringers are equally liable for damages with be maker or vender.

SOMERSET & KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

By a vote of the second Bondhofders of said Railroad proposing to surrender the over due Coupons to the Treasurer of said Corporation, on payment of 10 per cent. on the same, by virtue of said vote the Treasurer by a vote of the Directors of the Corporation is directed to pay the same, and I would hereby give notice that 10 per cent. on said Coupons will be paid on surrender of the same to the cashier of Freemans Bank, Augusta, Ticconic Bank, Waterville, and Bank of Somerset, Skowhegan. The series of Coupons to be surrendered are from No. 2 to 15 inchestive.

JOS. EATON, Pressure.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1863.

otton Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Weel Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c.,
The HIGHEST CASH PRIOES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,
No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Arguera.

A POSITIVE

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT OF

THE BLOOD IS

IRON.

This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupely the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of

The Peruvian Syrup,

is a Protected Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a New Discovery in Medicine that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle of Life Element, IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Being free from Alcohol in any form, i's energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vicon, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION:

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy where a stimulant is needed.

For DYSPERSIA and all CHRONIC DISEASES, characterised by DEBILITY, it is a specific. Prepared as heretofore by

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SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont street, Boston; J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, New York; and by all Druggists

This is the best medicine known, made from an Indian recipe, entirely vegetable, and a certain cure without the aid of Supporters.

Read the following testimonials:

North Jay, Me., Jan. 18, 1862.

Mas. Belcher. I cannot say enough in favor of your medicine, for you may judge: I had been sick five years, three years of which I have worn Supporters. I tried nearly everything, with little or no benefit. As soon as I began to take your medicine, it began to gain. Four bottles cured me. I am so thankful to think I have regained my health, it seems as though I could not asy enough to you or my female friends in its favor.

Respectfully yours,

Miss Jake B. Barlett.

Randolff, Mass., Oct. 10, 1862.

Office, 19 Green Street. BOSTON, MASS.

Government.

The justy and widely celebrated Artificial Leg, which received the Garat Prize Medal. In Europe, is worn by upwards of six thousand persons, represented by every profession, occupation and trade in tife.

The leg is so natural in its appearance as to defy detection, and is easily and gracefully worn as soon as applied. No matter what the form or character of the amputation, the artificial leg completely compensates the loss. The patient walks without cane or crutch. Many army officers and soldiors, whose legs were amputated but a raw incluse from the body, have had legs applied, and returned into active service. The PALMER LEG is regarded as the ORLY reliable limb now manufactured. Descriptive pamphets, giving full information, sent free to all who apply. To Soldiers supplied without charge.

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O. H. MULLIKEN & CO.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY HOMAN & BADGER.

JOS. A. HOMAN, Editors.

Miscellaneous.

FARMERS' WIVES ... WHY INSAME.

to sleep; to fling out the petals, but forbear from fruiting.

But supposing, as is the case in half a million instances at least, that farmers' wives have not even this relief. Supposing that the whole long day is given up to cooking, dish-washing, houserighting, and baby-tending, with snatching of unput-off-able patching, and the washing and ironing yet ahead! Supposing it to be a busy day, a "hurrying season" on the farm, with from three to six workmen to feed, and usually two or more children to be kept in decent, school-going order. Late in the evening, two hours after husband and "hands" are asleep; after the supper has been cleared away, the dairy visited, the breakfast planned, Johnny's lacerated jacket repaired, and the little incidental chores of "picking up" performed, then, with usually an insatiate baby to imbibe what life she has left, the "farmers" wife" goes to bed thoroughly over-worked and exhaustgoes to bed thoroughly over-worked and exhaustgoes to bed thoroughly over-worked and exhausted, to begin in five hours the routine of the previous day. "Take time by the forelock" as she may, "simplify" as she may, "don't fret" as she may, (for such is the language of her adviser, still no gleaming oasis of rest ever opens upon her dusty way. "Refresh your minds with good literature, and seek out-door recreations," goes on this subduer of lunacy; but when there is dinner to get, the baby following her with his eyes and direful screeches, the pudding yet lying undeveloped in hens' nests, the sugar box, and flour barrel, and the "song of the reaper" coming suggestively in from the south field, how, let me ask, in all candor, is she to refresh her mind with good literature? "But there are times." Only rarely! and then the physical woman is too exhausted to undertake any mental gymnastics. Smother beneath this slave's life any vigorous interments of the standard property and wages of said deceased. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

than for his toiling mate in-doors; that he has for them affectionate pats, and cheery words of greeting, but never anything of the sort for the silently starving heart which might be made so happy by them. With rare exeptions, no conrestation ever takes place except upon some question of the farm, or the wants of the house. Indeed, one would be puzzled to know if the conjugal tie existed, were it not for the abandon with which the wife, (and sometimes the husband,) is scolded.

The white-winged "small, sweet courtesies" of home never distress and the second managed the personal estate of said decreased:

Ordered. The white-winged "small, sweet courtesies" of home never distress and the second managed the personal estate of said decreased:

of home never flutter amid those hard, harsh lives.

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successive that lives.

Of this half million of over tasked powers, and starved hearts, why should it be a matter of surprise that many and many of them are at last tortured into the darkness of insanity? And

FALLING FROM GRACE.

Zed Jones was a man somewhat less of stature han Goliah of Gath, though possessing perhaps a much physical strength. So the village was a blood of the condition of the cond

forth an arm as long as a rail. "I know a Christian cannot fight. But I belong to a denomination which believes in falling from grace; and," continued the new convert, planting his foot more firmly on the earth, and towering up like a giant in the moonlight, his arm falling back to an angle of forty-five degrees, "if I should fall from grace," here he lowered his voice to a tone of ominous solemnity, and advancing three paces towards his retreating assailants, "if I should fall from grace, woo be unto you!" the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JACOB S. GRAVES, late of READFIELD

faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained.

DIPTHERIA AND ITS CURES. | HELMBOLD'S

The distinguishing mark of this malady from other diseases of the throat, is the formation of a membrane which increases gradually until the patient is strangled to death. It is sometimes It has been remarked by a writer of note that the largest of any one class of insane women in the United States is made up of farmers' wives.

He is perfectly wonder-struck in consequence of the discovery which he has made against this class of humanity, which has so often been pictured in the "rosy-checked, singing, up-with-the lark, strawberry-and-cream style!"—and goes on to give them a slice from that inevitable loaf of "advice" which must go more toward driving them bedlam-ward than all their cares besides.

Now I'm not in the least surprised that there should be more crazy farmers' wives than crazy "ton" women, or crazy sewing girls, or crazy blue-stockings! Country girls, now-a-days, are nearly as well cultivated as city girls, the better classes more so. They have not the springing vivacity of mind and spirit which the friction of the city imparts, no more than the calm-eyed forest flower has the variegated charms and rich odor of the parterre pet; but they are compensated for this in having broader views, purer ideals of life and living, and in walking near the presence of great, benign nature.

All country girls are brought up with ideas of large of not very extensive dimensions and when

ideals of life and living, and in walking near the presence of great, benign nature.

All country girls are brought up with ideas of neatness and order; and all of them have little notions of grace, tastes for beautiful things, and oftentimes the genius to wield the pen or "sweep the dulcimer." When they marry their farmer lovers, all these ennobling tastes go for nothing—are reduced in the crucible of their husband's opinions to "fol-de-rol!" Then, since their genius cannot express itself in a little music or quiet crayoning, the cultivation of flowers, or, in gration imminent. Old Peter H— lived in a one-story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions, and when it was subjected to the force of one of those hurricanes so numerous of late years at the west, its powers of resistance were insufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point without a struggle—however it was not upset, nor torn to pieces, but merely moved a few rods. In the course of the journey the stove was upset and the fire spilt out, and the danger of conflagation imminent. Old Peter H— lived in a one-story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions, and when it was subjected to the force of one of those hurricanes so numerous of late years at the west, its powers of resistance were insufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point of the point Old Peter H- lived in a one-story wooden genius cannot express itself in a little music or quiet crayoning, the cultivation of flowers, or, in a poorer way, embroidery, it will express itself though in nothing sublimer than an immaculately scrubbed kitchen floor, artistic curtain folds, and graceful wreaths in the pastry! Allowed this meagre escape valve, the innate genius, the germ that fully expanded, might have made the world a little lighter and better, is content to lull itself to sleep; to fling out the petals, but forbear from fruiting. the well clear out of the lot! There is not so

A dispute having arisen at an Italian court

prise that many and many of them are at last tortured into the darkness of insanity? And where does the evil lie? And where is the remedy? Cannot our brothers be 'advised?' — ELLEN F. ADAMS. widow of William H. H. Adams, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said decays.

The scamps, overawed by a doubt of the saint's perseverance, decamped with precaution, leaving Zed as Apollyon left Christian, to go on his way rejoicing.

at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the scond Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

which I ever saw or had any authentic account of.

TALKING TO CHILDREN.

The superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning his pupils concerning the addresses made them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you this morning?"

No spawer was made.

Attracopy. Attest 3. Betwrox, Register.

Let NEBEC COUNTY...dt a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1863. HENRY CRAIG, Executor of the last will and testament of John Hewett, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Obning. The superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning his pupils concerning the addresses made them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you this morning?"

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

and with one inger in her mouth, bashiully lieped out:

'Pleathe, thir, he talked and he talked, and he the dath how he loved uth, and he talked—and—we all thought he wath a goin' to thay thumthing, but he didn't thay nothing."

In said County, deceased for allowance:

administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Why the same should not be allowed.

I Burnow, Register.

49°

leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained."

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons enterfore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for extitement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to November 9, 1863.

CHARLES B. CATES

D'8
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HI It is well known to the Medical Profession tha COMPOUND
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

IRON IN THE BLOOD,

Without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination known as Persuviau Syrsup, that the great Power of this VITALIZING AGENT over disease has been brought to light.

The Peruvian Syrup,

raccompanied by Debility or a Low State of the

Lewis Johnson, M. D., Roswell Kinney, M. D., S. H. Kendall, M. D., W. R. Chisholm, M. D., Jose Antonio Banches, M. D., Marcellio Aranda, M. D., A. A. Hayes, M. D. Rev. John Pierpont,

There can be but one stronger proof than the testi mony of such men as these, and that is a personal trial. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invlaids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Oct. 10, 1862. Mrs. Belcher: I had been a sufferer for seven years before knew about your medicine. I had no faith, for I had tried vari one kinds of medicine, and several physicians, and was only re lieved for a short time. I will cheerfully say to you and the public, I have tried this valuable female medicine, and experi enced a cure, without the aid of supporters, from three bottles. Very respectfully, Mrs. G. H. WINNETT. pared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolp

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL LEG. The only Artificial Leg Manufactured
New England Patronised by

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoza or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—by Ront. J. Culveswell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stampe, by addressing the property of the condition of the co

CABINET ORGANS,
Patenied October 21. 1862.

THE CABINET RGANS are pronounced by Artists "the best of their kind in the world;" and "very admirable for both private and public use." [See written testimony from more than one hundred of the most eminent organists of the leading cities.] Mason & Hamlen's instruments have received the only Gold Medical and the country,—also else with the master and fourteen Diplomas, in all twenty-six First Premiums—over all competitors.

Price of Cabinet Organs, [manufactured solely by Mason & Hamlin], \$70 to \$500. Melodeons, \$60 to \$170.

N. B.—Instructors for the Cabinet Organs,—also arrangements of music for the same, are published by M. & H. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

Address "Mason & Hamlen, Boston," or "Mason Brothers, New York."

PROTECTIVE

This Association continues to adjust and collect War Claims
of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.
Application in person or by letter should be made to the Seccetary,
No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass
Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER, FINDINGS, SHOE TOOLS, &c. No 142 Middle Street, Portland.

AUGUSTA, MAINE. 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Augusta

TERMS—\$2.00 per annum in advance.
Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray the postage to the lines.
Tems or Appearance.—For one square of 15 lines, \$1.50 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion, and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

3.7 All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homan & Badden, Augusta, Me.

Poetry. A RURAL VISION. Like a cloud of mist the blackness Rolled from the magic stone, And a marvellous picture mingled The unknown and the known. Still ran the stream to the river,

And river and ocean joined;
And there were the bluffs and the blue sea-line,
And cold north hills behind. But the mighty forest was broken By many a steepled town, By many a white-walled farm-house, And many a garner brown,

Turning a score of mill-wheels, The stream no more ran free; White sails on the winding rive White sails on the far-off sea. Below is the noisy village
The flags were floating gay.
And shone on a thousand faces
The light of a holiday. Swiftly the rival ploughmen

Turned the brown earth from their shares;

Here were the farmer's treasures, There were the craftsman's wares. Golden the good-wife's butter, Ruby her currant-wine; Grand were the strutting turkeys, Fat were the beeves and swine.

Yellow and red were the apples,
And the ripe pears russet-brown,
And the peaches had stolen blushes
From the girls who shook them down. And with blooms of hill and wild-wood, That shame the toll of art,

Our Story-Teller.

DAISY'S DUTY. My mother finished Rose's letter, reading quite to the end before she spoke, wiping her spectacles carefully, and replacing them in their case with a hand somewhat tremulous.

is hand somewhat tremulous.

"Well, Daisy, it appears to me to be your duty to go to Rose awhile. The child is not happy, and I am afraid matters are all wrong somehow. The paper is blotted with tears, the writing is unsteady, and it is dated at midnight. All this makes me think that Harry is not what he should be, and she is so young and rash that she must have some one to teach her how to be wise and patient, and how to bear the lot I fear is hers. Read it, Daisy,

and tell me if it is not so."

Poor little golden-haired child-wife—dear little sister Rose—our Rose, unhappy? Ah, how can it be? Mother must be mistaken. So I read it carefully too-light sketchy paragraphs of things and people she had seen, and places she had been, yet all ending with the incidental remark, "I was so tired that I could not

Tired, Rose tired? who used to race over the pills and fields like a deer and laugh at fatigue. Then an allusion to a concert where she was not present, "because Harry had an engagement with some gentleman"-a rhapsody about her baby, and how it loved her so well and truly, and now much company its prattle would be when she was alone—ah, yes, I fear me that mother is right and Rose is unhappy! I seem to see her dark-blue eyes looking imploringly into mine while I ead her pleading words, "Come to me, Daisy; ong to lay my head on your shoulder and rest."
"Rest?" Is the child aweary? Has the stout

arm failed her-has the fruit of Eden turned to ashes on her lips, leaving only bitter memory there? I must go and see.
So mother and I sat with clasped hands until the sun had set. I listening to her wise counsels as to my course in the unenviable position I was to take, when I must bear in mind the words, "Blessed are the peacemakers." But I could not tell her why I was glad to go to the great town of Carmelbrook where Rose lived—could not even in the coming twilight tell her how somebody Rose, for it was all so strange and new yet that Dr. Arnot cared a little bit for me—for me, no longer young; nor pretty, nor bright, nor wise,

Rose's little beau, and we were all merry children together. I was not jealous when he sighed as we spoke of the fairy Rose, and how he loved her in those pleasant days, for I thought the one love of his lifetime had come to him as it had to me this summer, when wandering by the brook and woodside I found life suddenly grown so bright. Ah me! and yet I remember, with a turn of sad-ness, an incident so trifling as to be hardly worth while recording, that haunts me yet. We had wandered off, Tyrrel and I, down the

reached a spot where a little stream turned abruptscent on the other side, and then went singing off quite out of sight. In very idleness we set two tiny craft afloat in a minature harbor just above us, two gay leaves (the scarlet one was Tyrrell and the golden I) that rocked awhile in their quiet haven and anon moved out on the swift cur-rent. Gold crept shyly along the quiet shore while scarlet hovered near. Then on the same ripple they were borne over the curving wave to dash down with the bubbles. Away went the scarlet emblem dancing here and there, but in the shadow of the fall the yellow token stopped forever, only now and then upborne by the swell of

the wave beyond its haven. Still I watched the gay red leaf till it flung itself ashore, where the thorns of a wild rose held it until the pursuing wave snatched it back, all torn and tattered, s worthless thing.
I could not but sigh as this childish trial was

going on, but Tyrrell's gay laugh, as he said "A false, unfaithful emblem," banished the thoughts that came unbidden. I threw no more autumn leaves on the shining water. And now that Tyrrell's summer holiday is over and he is on his rounds again among the sick and face away with a strange gladness as mother says, "I must do my duty." Ah, if duty were always so pleasant. I will cheer and comfort Rose if she is sorry. I will nurse her if she is sick. I will try to catch the threads of love that may be fray-ing out, and teach the child how patient devotion

there will run the bar of sunshine, that I shall see him, that I shall grasp his hand and hear his pleasant voice as he greets "Little Daisy" once "Little Daisy!" How pleasant it will sound

and how good he is to pick up a faded daisy to wear on his heart, instead of the blushing blooms of CARMELBROOK, November 10 .- I opened my eyes one fine morning a week ago in this pleasant town, an inmate of Harry Dale's fine house, a guest of sister Rose. I find her looking very thin, and at times haggard, but the least flush sends the blood

to her beautiful cheek, and she is blooming as the rose should be. It was evening when I arrived, and Harry met me at the train, very cordial as is his wont to guests or strangers. To my inquiry for his wife he answered, "Oh, Rose is well enough—a little nervous now and then. You must try and cure her of that;" and then he spoke of the gayeties of the season promised with the anticipation of

"Ah, well, not very much; she don't like the same sort of people that I do. I hope she will learn to adapt herself to my tastes by and by; but she is a little country girl you know, and calls people 'fast' whom I consider very nice people to know. We have some capital fellows in our club, but she don't fancy them." And thus he rattled off, while I grew very quiet, and wondered if I

How bright and happy the dear child looked as she opened the door for us, and how warm her caress as she laid her golden head on my shoulder and clasped me close, saying meanwhile, "What a darling Daisy it was to come?" Then followed questions and answers about mother and home, and the horses and cows, the flowers and trees at Greenbrier Farm. Tea was announced, and the little housewife did the honors of the table right gracefully, after which we prepared for a visita-tion to the nursery to see baby Claude in his crib

We sat by the nursery fire and chatted until it

and she turned away to go, I saw for the first | ly; but ah! they bore no charm. Claude chattime that weary, weary look of sadness that became too familiar after a while, and involuntarily ly, and the childish touch somehow gave me comfort and strength. After a while we stopped to gather flowers, and Claude flew about like a but-

And Tyrrell—Dr. Arnot? I have seen him twice. He comes here often, Rose says; and I think his agreeable chat and musical talants divert Rose more than anything else can do. She is an extraordinary brilliant performer, and has a voice of great sweetness; and I listen enchanted as Tyrrell's voice and her's are braided in melody. We listen for his coming eagerly, and, when here, how swiftly the evenings speed away! and yet I seem to feel as though it were "Tyrrell' no longer—only "Dr. Arnot." He calls me "Little Daisy," and tells me I am growing handsome, every day bidding me to look in the glass to see how bright my eye is glancing, and how my cheek is flushed with bloom. Dear Tyrrell—I tremble to think that I have loved him so well; that I have allowed this late autumn passion to run wild late and roubled dreams, of restless of weary visions and troubled dreams, of restless on ghot waiting days; a sickness out of which I wake with care and pain, for I see only one sad face—dear mother's. Pale and worn I ask for Rose, and they tell me she is ill. I catch a glimpse of Claude, and find black ribbons in his sleeves; and to my persistent inquiry they tell me how Harry Dale come back to die with fever, and how Rose is lying ill in the room over yonder. Two months! How strange it seems that Time would not wait for me at all! I shall get up soon and see Rose.

November 1. They told me last night that I might see her, and so in many wrappings I journeyed to her room.

O God, spare me this! If it be thy will take me, a worthless wayside daisy flung down in the

November 30.—I have had such a horrid dream, and, waking, it haunts me yet.

I thought that I saw a traveller on a tortuous path, where cliff and crag, and dark ravine were clothed in flowers. Flaunting leaves and shining blossoms crept over ledges whence slimy snakes looked forth and hissed as he passed, and yet he only smiled and wandered gayly on, catching at the gay sprays that straightway withered in his grasp; slipping sometimes, but always going down, down to a dark chasm, dim, and peopled with numeless horror. Faces, heavy with debauch and stained with sin, looked forth, and hands dripping with red wine held up bright goblets to his lips. But as he stooped to quaff it a creature —woman, and yet angel, with white trailing wings—struck it from his grasp. Twice she failed; but again, with loving persistence, she touch—side with a sunday school so long ago:

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

ed; but again, with loving persistence, she touched him with one little hand, and with the other and even as the mass series of this breast spilled the poison-draught.

Maddened, he struck her backward until she recled and fell; and then I saw the face of Rose, all torn and bleeding, as on the chasm's brink the traveller turned. 'Twas Harry Dale who clutched the air as, faltering he fell. But who was it that stooped over the bruised Rose—that gathered her up and bore her drooping weight—and why did the angel wings grow dim in his arms? Dim not long; they brightened, they bore her up, they wafted her heavenward among the pure.

Drams—ay, ield dreams; but why could I not see the third one's face? The brown locks and flowing beard methinks I know.

December 12.—I am thinking about home to-present the see mother, who spilled the poison-draught.

Maddened, he struck her backward until she died out the Rose was transplanted to His breast

longer young; nor pretty, nor bright, nor wise, only a quiet, pale, gray-eyed woman of twenty-eight, one year his senior. I could not tell her this summer time, that had slipped away and hidden behind the shadow of the passing year, was brighter than any other summer time to me, because a tall, dark man, with wondrous eyes and winning voice was by my side whenever I walked, or rode, or sewed, who brought wild flowers for rode, or sewed, who brought wild flowers for the to paint as truly as I might their tints, who me to paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the paint as truly as I might their tints, who in the provide and allow and the words of love, and now I shall never hear them again. I can go now down to the glen without that bitter has all deceased.

January 7.—Thirty-two—an old maid in truth. How long ago it seems since I heard the words of love, and now I shall never hear them again. I can go now down to the glen without that bitter and now I shall never hear them again. I can go now down to the glen without that bitter bound any acts of self-sacrifice. How long ago it seems since I heard the words of love, and now I shall never hear them again. I can go now down to the glen without that bitter that the whole and any acts of self-sacrifice. H.K BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burator, Register and now I shall never hear them again. I can go now down to the glen without that bitter bound in truth. How long ago it seems since I heard the words of love, and now I shall never see in the husband any acts of self-sacrifice. I have the said instrument should not self-sacrifice. I can go now down to the glen without

But why should he turn pale, and drop his eyes, and walk away, as though he were unmanned? God help me now to do my duty. Rose is so young and fair, alone and slighted by the heart that should be her home. She turns to the voice of kindness like a flower to the sun.

Still the tremulous chord of music thrill through to give a word or sign although the heart with that should be her home. She turns to the voice of kindness like a flower to the sun.

Still the tremulous chord of music thrill through the house, and still my weary heart goes back to thee, dear mother. I must go home; and yet I may not leave the child, but, faithful to my trust, I must try to keep her right. I can speak no word of warning that may give birth to that which now I only guess or dread. I dare not tell Harry to guard the heart he has held so loosely; for he is so fiery and impatient none can tell the consequence; and to Tyrrell I may not, must not, breathe a word. If my heart breaks no mather than the same treatment of the word of warning that may give birth to that which now I only guess or dread. I dare not tell Harry to guard the heart he has held so loosely; for he is so fiery and impatient none can tell the consequence; and to Tyrrell I may not, must not, breathe a word. If my heart breaks no mather than the heart with in her breast gave a great leap, and shot the hot blood through her face, spoke not, so he pleaded swill:

"Oh, Daisy, I have been mad, and blind, and wicked, I know, but I have asked forgiveness of the Master, and surely you will not be more unkind than He has been! I am a way-worn, weary man. I have never known true rest since we sat here together. Oh, take me, Daisy, to your pure heart once more; and though the thorn

not, breathe a word. If my heart breaks no matter; but I must guard the child from herself and

is close in shore. GREENBRIER FARM, June 6.—Harry has gone to and wan.

And now war. There has been sad work—a long debauch, a bitter quarrel when Rose's outraged spirit rose against a blow—ay, a blow on her white shoulders, and she has come home to us. God knows I tried to do my part to win Harry back. I plead with him by all that thought might move him to pause in his mad career—by his mother's grave, pause in his mad career—by his mother's grave, by his baby boy and injured wife, to stop the headunder the control of the co long race toward the dark chasm of my dream; but with passionate oath and angry word he was

hair.

I must speak. I must warn the child. She cannot, she must not creep toward the dizzy verge from which there is no retreat; she must not soil the wing of her soul, and mine must be the hand to fling her back. She does not see the precipice,

Master lifts you from us, shall bloom—as God is good on some riches and the last the las to fling her back. She does not see the precipice, poor child! but it is none the less there.

After awhile she raised her head and kissed me, saying, "I see now; but, Daisy, I was so lone, and so longed for a kind voice, I didn't think. You don't know, Daisy, how hard it is to love as I loved Harry, and then to have one's love thrown back." And I, Daisy, gave no answer back.

IV.

August 8.—It was a year ago yesterday since Tyr—since Dr. Arnot and I set bright leaves a voyaging on the stream that wanders through the voyaging on the stream that wanders through the glen, and I was weak enough to go there yesterday. Two month ago I wrote to Dr. Arnot as a sister might for a younger sister's sake, telling him with no harsh word or vain reproach, how ill report might construe his visit, for already gossip gabled of the handsome doctor who had come between Harry Dale and his wife. And that though we knew the demon that had been the real cause was intemperance, yet a woman's the real cause was intemperance, yet a woman's name must not be coupled thus with his. It was a hard thing for me to do; but neither father nor brother was left to us, and I would not throw this shadow on the few years mother yet might live. And so he came no more, nor sent a line or mes-

I wandered off with Claude in the solemn still-I wandered off with Claude in the solemn stillness of the table right gracefully, after which we prepared for a visitation to the nursery to see baby Claude in his crib asleep.

Harry called after us, "I am going out a while with Tom Owen, Don't sit up for me Rose."

Rose said, "Very well," in a disappointed little weak voice; but instantly rallied, and stepped lightly up before me to see her boy—as bright and lovely a creature as ever nestled in a mother's arms.

I wandered off with Claude in the solemn stillness of the summer afternoon. Rose had gone I knew not whither. The post that day had brought her the first letter that had come from Harry. She showed it to no one, but quietly laid it on the great wood-fire in the kitchen, and with only a gipsy flat over her sunny head had rambled off. I suppose it was bitter and unforgiving.

Had it been kind, I, who knew how she had watched and waited for it, would have seen the pleasant knowledge in her face.

sage, and the weary past began to look shadowy and unreal.

p before me to see her boy—as bright and reature as ever nestled in a mother 'sarms.

y the nursery fire and chatted until it to sleep. As I bade Rose good night,

time that weary, weary look of sadness that became too familiar after a while, and involuntarily I breathed aloud a petition, added to my silent prayer, "God help her!"

I could not sleep, and it was not until after the the old church-clock had tolled out "two" that I heard a clumsy step following the click of the opening door-latch, and I knew that Harry had come home.

The next morning Rose was very pale and quiet, and apologized for Harry's non-appearance at breakfast, saying that he had a bad beadache. Whether she knew that I must guess the truth or not I know not; but the brave, true-hearted little woman never spoke one word to tell the tale, but with true woman's tact excused the negligence and want of kindness, that, alas! I saw too well at once. Night after night a different plea, or none, accounts for his absence, until at last I cease to look for his interest in aught that concerned his own hearth or household. With all this, Harry Dale is not cruel or wicked—only weak; and when "capital fellows of our club" claim such a man, he finds it easier to stifle the reproach of consoience for slighted duties than to withstand the temptation to wine and cards, to song and midnight mirth, and pleasant praise from applauding lips.

And Rose? I know not what she feels. She clings close to my side; and sometimes as I hold her head on my shoulder, she cries silently, and I kiss her forehead, and wipe away her tears; and though we speak no word she knows right well how sorry I feel for her bitter trial. It is better thus: a wife may speak no word to shame the man who should be what he is not, until the pain and grief of sin and broken vows shall free her or lay her in the grave.

And Tyrrell—Dr. Arnot? I have seen him twice. He comes here often, Rose says; and I think his agreeable chat and musical talants diver. He comes here often, Rose says; and I think his agreeable chat and musical talants diver. He comes here often, Rose says; and I think his agreeable chat and musical talants diver. He comes here often, Rose

to think that I have loved him so well; that I have allowed this late autumn passion to run wild as though I were a romantic school-girl. Already I feel a dull pain when he forgets to take my hand at parting, or when I find that my poor songs are better left unsung, while Rose shall trill her bird-like notes. 'Tis an old story—"Who loves, suffers." I am glad I have said no word to Rose or looked with an unearthly loveliness as, holding mother about this thing; for if—

November 30.—I have had such a horrid dream, words—as she told me how the wanderer had

"Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly;"

Claude has been very ill with fever, but is out of danger nanger now. It is now strange that Rose should be so grateful to Dr. Arnot, who, under God, had saved her boy. Nay, it was not strange that, when the crisis had passed through which Tyrrell had watched him, while Harry, with rough words about a woman's nervousness, had joined the gay party of the club, Rose, with broken sobs and heart full of passionate thanks, should stoop and kiss the hand that had given him to her arms.

ter; but I must guard the child from herself and the recoil of a love unprized. Still I will not be suspicious or prying. I'll go down to-night, and laugh, and chat, and say good night with a pleasant smile, and never sigh when I miss the parting words that come for poor Daisy no more—if I can. The searlet leaf is floating on, and the golden waif ing my locked hands, I laid them both in his, and looked once more in the dear face grown so sad And now I shall be Tyrrell's happy wife, and

gone to the battle field—perhaps to death.

I am on a battlefield, too, though there are no cannons here, no sounding drums, nor waving flags in sight. Rose tells me to-day that Dr. Arnot is coming here to spend the summer, and as she tells me she turns her face away from mine, and a pink flush steals up her white throat to her hair.

Steams FLOWERS ARD

FLOWERS ARD

FLOWERS ARD

FLOWERS ARD

FLOWERS ARD

Flowers and children are of near kin, and too much of restraint, or too much of display, ruins their chiefest charms. I love to associate them together, and win them to a love of the flowers. Some day they tell me that a violet or a tuft of lilies is dead; but on a spring morning they come, radiant with the

good-on some richer, sunnier ground. poor child! but it is none the less there.

June 10.—With both arms twined around her, with her face hid on my breast at twilight, I whispered the word of warning to little Rose. She spoke no word at first, but the single exclamation, "Oh, Daisy!" told me how the arrow quivered in the eye of truth.

After a while she reised her head and bigged me.

dress will not be torn; what matter the broken paling by the water? she will never tottle over from the bank. The hatchet may be hung from a lower nail now—the little hand that might have stolen possession of it, is stiff—is fast! God

has it.

And when spring wakens its echoes—of the wren's song—of the blue bird's warble—of the plaintive cry of mistress cuckoo (she daintily called her "mistress cuckoo") from the edge of the wood—what eager, earnest, delighted listeners have we—lifting the blue eyes—shaking back the curls—dancing to the melody. And the violets repeat the lesson they learned last year of the sun and of the warmth, and bring their fragrant blue petals forth—who will give the rejoicing welcome, and be the swift and light-footed herald of the flowers? Who shall gather them with the light fingers she put to the task? -- who And the sweetest flowers wait for the dainty

fingers that shall pluck them, never again !- Ik.

Old age has deformities enough of its own;

Zed Jones was a man somewhat less of stature than Goliah of Gath, though possessing perhaps as much physical strength. So the village wrestlers thought, when, out of sport, he took up a handful of them on the ground. During a religious revival, Zed was converted and joined the Methodist Church. One evening while on his way from class-meeting, he was assailed by half a dozen of his former companions, shouting—

"Now Zed has become a Christian and cannot fight, let's give him a thrashing."

"Hold a moment," interposed Zed, putting forth an arm as long as a rail. "I know a Christian cannot fight. But I belong to a denomination of the same should not be allowed.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 2*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, Arid at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1863. HARRISON JAQUITH, Guardian of Charles Cook, Morris Cook, and Albion, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Wards for allowance."

Order Attest: J. BURTON. Register. 2*

Let a transport the proper of said petition show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition thow cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition thow cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition thou cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition though they have, why the prayer of said petition though they have, why the prayer of said petition that hou cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition though they have, why the prayer of said petition that hou cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition though they have, why the prayer of said petition that hou cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register. 2*

perseverance, decamped with precaution, leaving Zed as Apollyon left Christian, to go on his way rejoicing.

BACKWOODSMEN OF MAINE.

While you have spoken of the Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, West Virginians, and Marylanders, as being so large and finely developed, permit me to say that the true Titans of America have escaped your notice—men among whom, though nobody myself, I have walked, feeling myself among gods—physicially speaking, of course—men among whom six feet three inches and a chest of forty-five, forty-eight, and even fifty inches are not uncommon—I mean the back woodsmen of Maine, to whom three generations, spent for the most part in the open air, battling with the piny monarchs that girt the Umbagog, the Moosehead, and other lakes and streams of that wild, bracing. Northern climate, have given the most gigantic development of physical power which I ever saw or had any authentic account of at Augusta, on the second Monday of January next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1863.

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**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1863.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of John Wolf, late of Windsor, in a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in and County, administrator on the second Monday of December, 1863.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administrator on the estate of John Wolf, late of Windsor, in a Probate Court

No answer was made.

"Can't any one tell me what he said? Susia can't you remember?"

"Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by the help of leverage—they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was rended folly that have for the state of the

The best lesson a father can give his son is this

A true copy Attest : J. Bunton, Region "Can't any one tell me what he said? Susia can't you remember?"

Susia, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth, bashfully lisped out:

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1863.

WILLIAM H. BURGES and SQUIRE BISHOP, Executors of the last will and testament of William Burgess late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented their final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

who ENDEATOR TO
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'HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS!
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ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REME Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
EMPLOY EXT PALLID COUNTENANCE PALLID COUNTENANCE PALLID COUNTENANCE These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine Invariably removes, soon follows Fatulty, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direfal disease" "INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"MANANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

"MANANITY AND CONSUMPTION?" "INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the Insane Asylum, and the Metancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicins to strengthen and invigorate the System, which

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INVARIANT BUCHU

INVARI HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT

is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengther than any of the preparations of
IRON OR BARK.
For those suffering
FROM BROKEN-DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, MALE OR PEMALE. A GOOD APPETITE, STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS, And will enable you to SLEEP WELL. A trial will convince the most SKEPTICAL. ELMBOLD'S

ELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scali Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Testier, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELM-BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

The tablesmonofule of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a

the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Dist Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsapa illa, or the De coetion as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITA-RY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

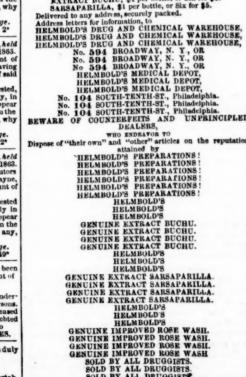
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FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the late contonued District See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM Modowells, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical, Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or Bix for \$5.



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EZEKIEI GEO. E. I

VOL. X

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sheep and cattle o

These anti-root pe of the turnip is me feeding cold water ous. Is it any wo water than it is to water every day, turnip saves so m from the brook. These roots will the bushel-90 per 54 lbs., and one-to is therefore water according to their weighs about a have 54 pints of give a sheep half matter. Sheep are they will ordinar more than this We had no better and sheep breeder than friend Moses ways thought high always raised a them to his sheep good advantage found them a valu oat straw which when cured in go to the addition or

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